

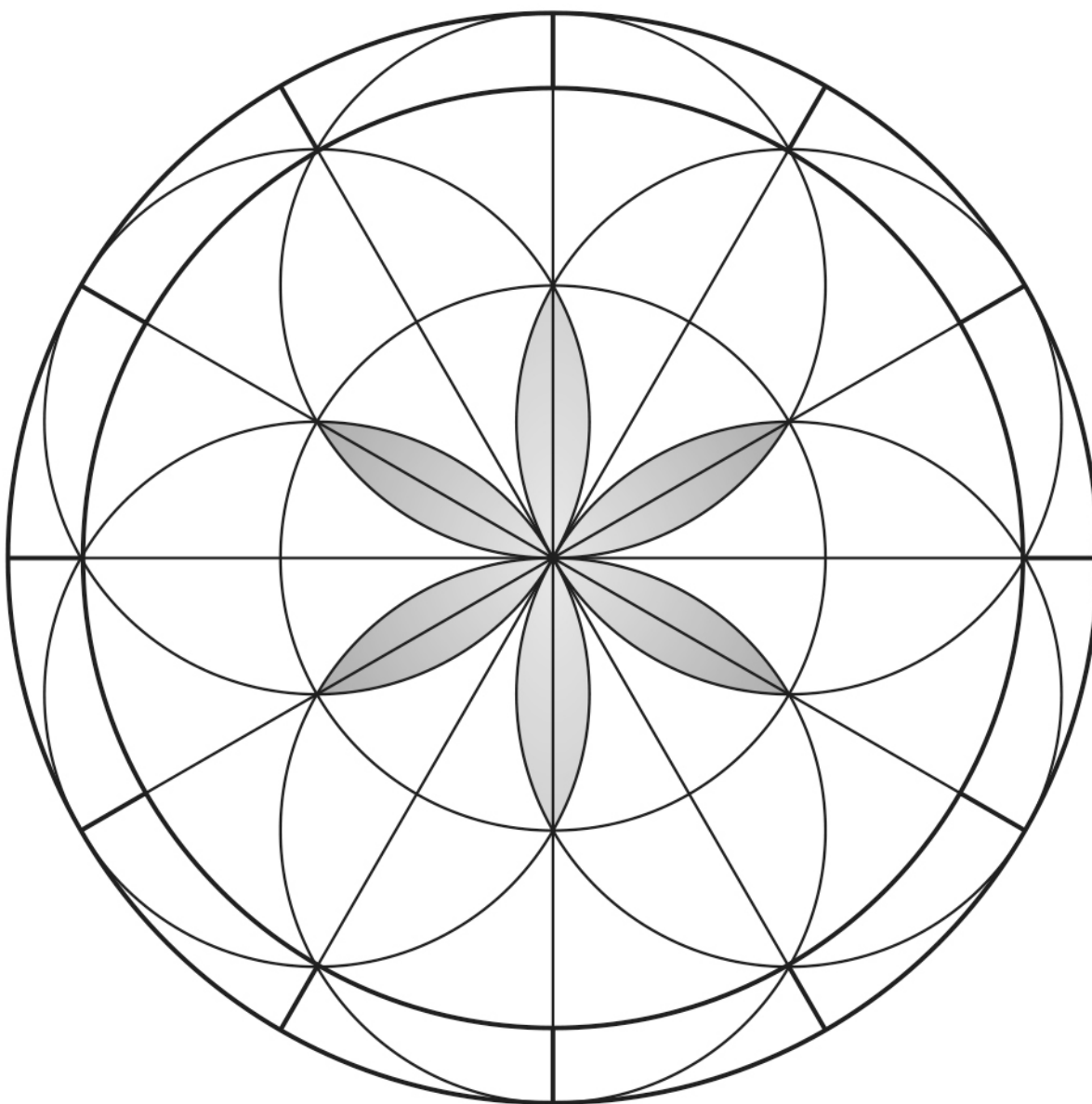
Science of Light

Vedic Planner

Monthly

with devaguru





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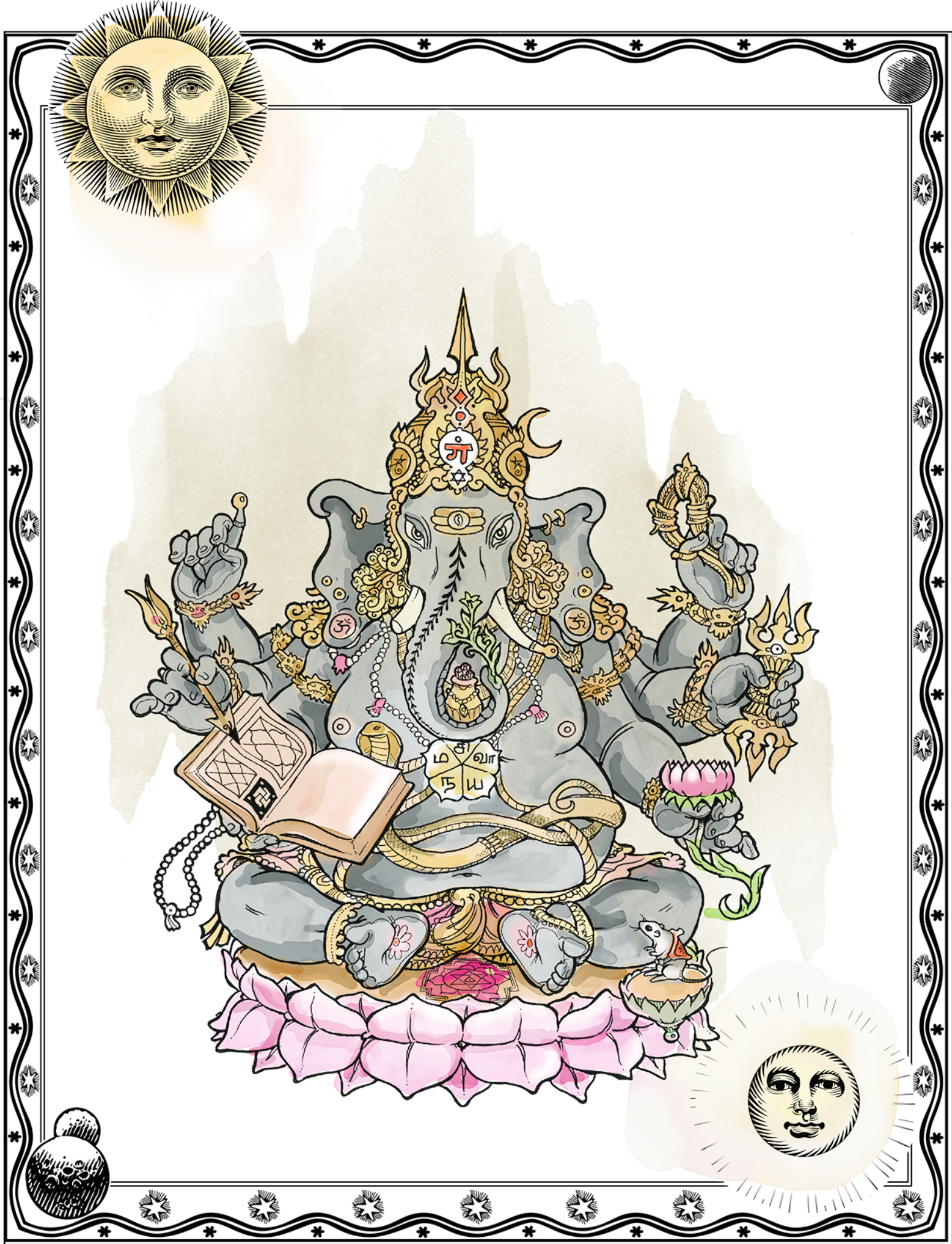
Vedic Planner

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Astronomical data by <https://deva.guru>

Written material by Freedom Cole (www.shrifreedom.org or www.VedicPlanner.com)



The Calendar

A map of space will show you the terrain and the pathways and the rivers and other attributes. This is a map of time showing the paths of planets and rivers of hours and other attributes of time. Most people are familiar with the quantitative nature of time, but here we also explore the qualitative nature of time. This calendar lists the days of the week (vāra), the lunar phases (tithi), and the lunar signs (nakṣatra). The day relates to fire (tejas), the lunar phases relate to water (ojas), and the lunar sign relates to air (prāṇa).

The day (vāra) will show what actions will have energy that day. It shows what actions can be done with health, strength and vitality. Each planet has its own energy and gives each day its own flavor. Monday relates to Moon and is soft, while Tuesday relates to Mars and is strong and harsh.

The lunar phase (tithi) will show the quality of the desires that day. It shows the nature of the passions, desires, love and the nature of relating. The Full Moon is filled with energy and is a good time for community, while the dark Moon is a better time to be alone. The fifth and tenth phases have a strong desire for learning and intellectual pursuits, while the eighth phases and the new Moon have a quality of dishonesty associated with them.

The lunar sign (nakṣatra) will show where the focus is. The prāṇa goes where the mind is directed, and the mind (concentration) goes where the prāṇa is directed. It shows what things will have problems and what things will have success and therefore longevity; what things you will want to continue happily and what will not be able to continue for long. For example, Aświnī is associated with health, so activities related to health will be successful. Bharaṇī relates to transformation and activities that involve shifting gears will be very successful that day.

Any planet changing solar signs or retrogressions are listed in the calendar. The chart at the time the Sun enters a new sign is on the upper side panel, which is used to predict the world of affairs. The chart of the New Moon is on the lower side, which is used to predict the natural environment.

It can take a number of years to learn the specifics of this calendar, but simple things can be learned quickly and an intuitive nature will quickly grow around the qualities of the day. It soon becomes apparent why a good day is good and a bad day bad after just following the calendar for some time.

Solar Day (Vāra)

There are seven solar days that together make the period of time called the week. The days of the week are based on the seven physical planets visible to the naked eye.

The days of the week are the same in many cultures; our Monday is connected to the Moon, as the French Lundi, and the Sanskrit Somavar, all literally mean Moon's day. The connection is very obvious as we look over the different languages. Sunday is obviously the Sun, Monday the Moon, Tuesday comes from the ancient Germanic war god, Tiw, connected with Mars. Wednesday comes from the Germanic god, Woden, connected to Mercury. Thursday comes from the Nordic god Thor who is connected with the Greek god Jupiter. Friday comes from the Nordic Goddess Fria, and Saturday is obviously Saturn's day.

#	Day (English)	Vāra	Planet
1	Sunday	Sūryavāra	Sun
2	Monday	Somavāra	Moon
3	Tuesday	Mangalavāra	Mars
4	Wednesday	Buddhavāra	Mercury
5	Thursday	Guruvāra	Jupiter
6	Friday	Śukravāra	Venus
7	Saturday	Śanivāra	Saturn

For the beginner to this area, I would suggest one start with these energies first. Working on paying attention to them and their effects in one's life, noting good and bad days, seeing correlations and beginning to plan life accordingly. As everything in Vedic science is to lead us to greater awareness, take this information and use it to be more aware of the energies of time that we exist within. Be more aware of Mother Time and the arms that she holds us close to Her bosom.

The day is systematically calculated based on the hours (horās) of the day. The planets listed in order from slowest to fastest in their orbit around the earth show the order of the horās of the day. The first horā of the next day at 6AM LMT shows the lord of that day.

LMT	Horā	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed	Thurs	Friday	Saturday
6 AM	1	Sun	Mon	Mar	Mer	Jup	Ven	Sat
7 AM	2	Ven	Sat	Sun	Mon	Mar	Mer	Jup
8 AM	3	Mer	Jup	Ven	Sat	Sun	Mon	Mar
9 AM	4	Mon	Mar	Mer	Jup	Ven	Sat	Sun
10 AM	5	Sat	Sun	Mon	Mar	Mer	Jup	Ven
11 AM	6	Jup	Ven	Sat	Sun	Mon	Mar	Mer
12PM	7	Mar	Mer	Jup	Ven	Sat	Sun	Mon
1 PM	8	Sun	Mon	Mar	Mer	Jup	Ven	Sat
2 PM	9	Ven	Sat	Sun	Mon	Mar	Mer	Jup
3 PM	10	Mer	Jup	Ven	Sat	Sun	Mon	Mar
4 PM	11	Mon	Mar	Mer	Jup	Ven	Sat	Sun
5 PM	12	Sat	Sun	Mon	Mar	Mer	Jup	Ven
6 PM	13	Jup	Ven	Sat	Sun	Mon	Mar	Mer
7 PM	14	Mar	Mer	Jup	Ven	Sat	Sun	Mon
8 PM	15	Sun	Mon	Mar	Mer	Jup	Ven	Sat
9 PM	16	Ven	Sat	Sun	Mon	Mar	Mer	Jup
10 PM	17	Mer	Jup	Ven	Sat	Sun	Mon	Mar
11 PM	18	Mon	Mar	Mer	Jup	Ven	Sat	Sun
12AM	19	Sat	Sun	Mon	Mar	Mer	Jup	Ven
1 AM	20	Jup	Ven	Sat	Sun	Mon	Mar	Mer
2 AM	21	Mar	Mer	Jup	Ven	Sat	Sun	Mon
3 AM	22	Sun	Mon	Mar	Mer	Jup	Ven	Sat
4 AM	23	Ven	Sat	Sun	Mon	Mar	Mer	Jup
5 AM	24	Mer	Jup	Ven	Sat	Sun	Mon	Mar

Use this calendar to have a mandala before you that helps attune you to natural rhythms of the Earth's journey around the Sun, the Moon's journey around the Earth, and their relationship with the stars. Become aware of the Universe around us and it's movements and watch how the macrocosm effects the microcosm. And if you get in tune enough you just may be able to see that there is no separation from up there to down here, that it is all one, interconnected universe, more entwined with itself then you could have ever imagined being able to perceive. We can easily say it's all one, it's another thing to perceive the universe acting as One.

The Lunar Cycle

The ancients understood that half of the Moon is always facing the Sun and illuminated. Varāhamihira says,

The Moon is always under the Sun therefore one half is bright
And the Moon's own shadow is on the other part, just like half a pot is bright in the Sun.¹

From the viewpoint of Earth, we see the one half that is bright from different angles, and it creates different phases.² During half moon, we see half the light side and half the shadow. During full moon we see only the light side.

¹ *Nityamadhalī sthasyendormābhirmanamohī sitāni bhavatyarddham | svacchāyayānyadasitāni kumbhasyevā'tapasthasya | |4.1| |*

² The observation of these Sun and Moon is done from a geocentric standpoint. We understand the dynamic of how they move from a heliocentric understanding, but we as human beings, observe them from the viewpoint of earth (geo-centric).

The calendars of many ancient civilizations were luni-solar. They were not masculine-solar like the tropical Gregorian calendar that is used by western civilization. They also did not randomly follow the feminine-lunar cycles. They were a combination of the two, just as a human being is composed of solar and lunar attributes. And just as the image of the solar and lunar channels within the yogin are shown intertwining, the Sun and Moon intertwine in the time of the luni-solar calendar.

Lunar day (Tithi)

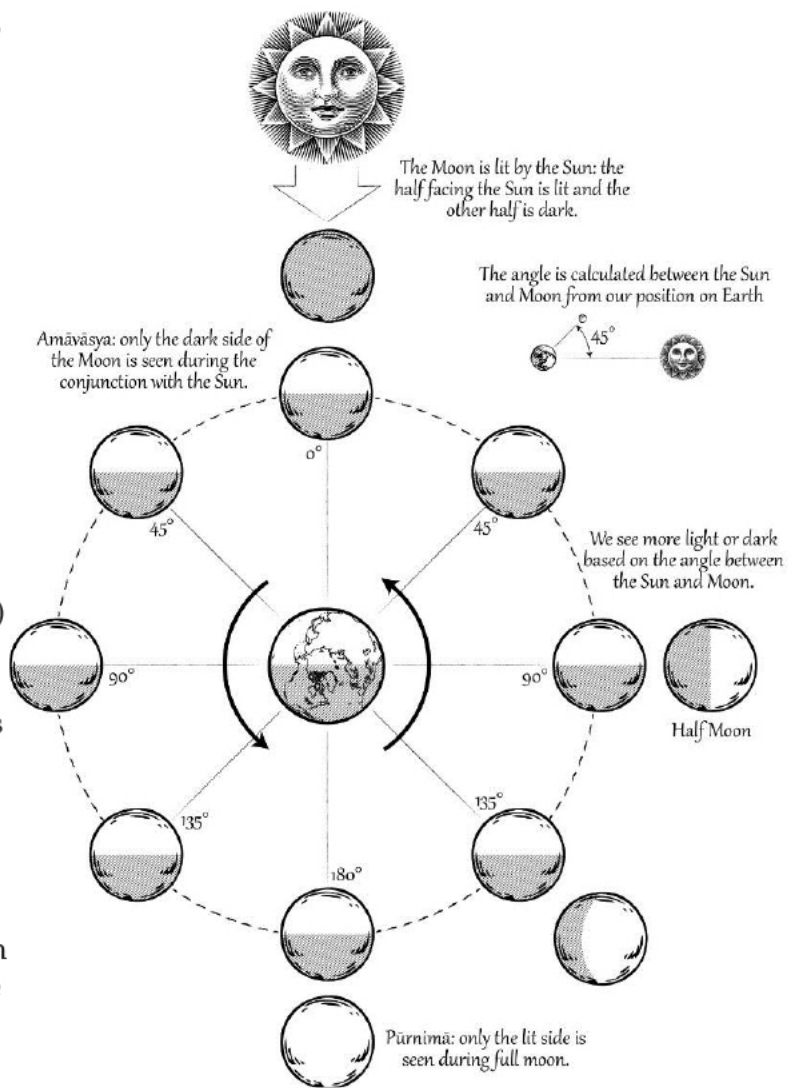
The Ṛgveda talks about the Sun and Moon cycles and says that the Moon, who invigorates (*pyāyana*) herself, after she has been drunk (*prapiba*) by the gods gives shape (*ākṛti*) to the months (*māsa*).³ The synodic lunar cycle (New Moon conjunction to New Moon conjunction) determines the time of the months. There are twelve months in the year, and these are projected into the sky as 12 signs of 30 degrees. The synodic lunar month is divided into 30 phases of 12 degrees each. The solar month names the lunar month, while the lunar day names the solar day. In this way, the Sun names the Moon's month and the Moon names the Sun's day.

The Gregorian calendar, named after Pope Gregory in 1582, has become the most common civil calendar (used for administrative purposes). Each day is numbered according to predetermined months and days, based on tropical solar calculations. The luni-solar calendar takes the day that is created by the Sun (sunrise to sunrise) and names it according to the number of the Moon's thirty phases.

Thirty Phases of the Moon

The synodic month (the time from new moon to new moon) takes approximately 29.5306 days. This time is averaged into 30 portions called tithi, which is a 'lunar phase' or a 'lunar day'. The Lunar day is approximately .9483 that of a solar day. The lunar day/phase is astronomically calculated by an increase in twelve degrees of arc between the Sun and the Moon.

The Moon has 15 tithis in the waxing/white half called the *śukla pakṣa*. The 15 tithis of the waning/black Moon are called *kṛṣṇa pakṣa*. The fifteenth tithi of the waning half is called *Amāvāsyā*, which is when the Sun and the Moon are coming to dwell together. At the end of this tithi there is a conjunction of the Sun and Moon called a syzygy. Then they separate and the Moon begins to grow in light. The 12 degrees after syzygy is called *Prathama* (or *prātipad*) which means the initial, first or new. This is the first tithi, which is correctly called the New Moon, and it was this tiny crescent that was sighted at sunset to begin a new synodic month in the ancient world.⁴ Back then, this meant the rent was due, similarly as it is on the first of the Gregorian



³ This directly relates to the Tāntrika concept that the Moon is drunk by the gods as she wanes. *yattvā deva prapibanti tata ā pyāyase punaḥ | vāyuh somasya rakṣitā samānān māsa ākṛtiḥ | | Ṛgveda 10.85.05.*

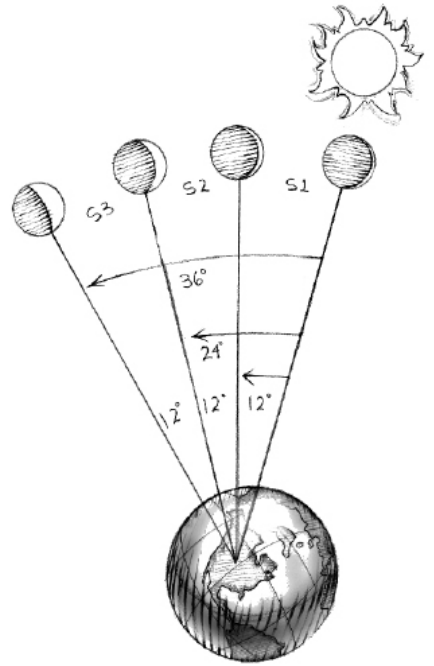
⁴ The sighting of the first crescent (new moon) was used in India, Babylon, Arabia, Israel, Egypt, Greece and parts of Europe. Astronomical Mathematic accuracy allowed this to be calculated in the first few centuries CE.

month in our culture. It wasn't about new beginnings, but about squaring up your debts, paying bills or collecting your rents.

Modern nomenclature calls the second waxing tithi as S2 and the third as S3. The 12 degrees before the direct opposition (180 degrees) of the Sun and Moon, which is the fifteenth śukla tithi, is called *Pūrṇimā* or the Full Moon. *Pūrṇa* means full, complete, filled. The moment after opposition, the waning phase (*kṛṣṇa pakṣa*) begins. Modern nomenclature uses K1, K2, K3, etc. to denote the waning tithis.

The fifteen phases are ruled by the planets in the order of the days of the week plus Rāhu. Sun (Sunday), Moon (Monday), Mars (Tuesday), etc and this repeats twice through each half lunar month (*pakṣa*).

Lunar Phase	Tithi Name	Ruler
1 & 9	Prātipad, Navamī	Sun
2 & 10	Dvītiyā, Daśamī	Moon
3 & 11	Tṛtīyā, Ekādaśī	Mars
4 & 12	Chaturthī, Dvadaśī	Mercury
5 & 13	Pañchamī, Trayodaśī	Jupiter
6 & 14	Ṣaṣṭī, Chaturdaśī	Venus
7 & Full Moon	Saptamī, Pūrṇimā	Saturn
8 & New Moon	Aṣṭamī, Amāvasyā	Rāhu



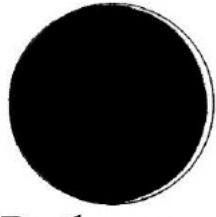
Tithi Deity

The tithi have the same rulers as the lunar constellations (*nakṣatras*), which can be found in many popular books. Varāhamihira says “Since Rohiṇī star and Pratipad (new moon) is presided over by Brahmā, all works that are allowed under the star can be performed under the tithi too. Similarly in regard to the star Abhijit and Dvītiyā; Śravaṇa and the third tithi, Bharaṇī and the fourth,” etc. The electoral prescriptions of the *nakṣatras* lines up with fifteen of the lunar waxing and waning phases.

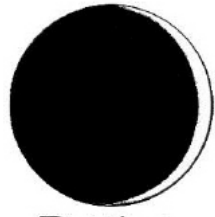
Tithi	Deity ⁵	Energy
1	Brahmā (creator)	Creating, culture, arts
2	Vidhātṛ-hari (supporter)	Building, planning
3	Viṣṇu (sustainer)	Expanding, protecting
4	Yama (Death)	Transformation
5	Chandra (Moon)	Growth, nourishment
6	Skanda (war-god)	Burning, clarifying
7	Indra (king of heaven)	Control, power
8	Vasus (the shining ones)	Fame, being seen
9	Naga (serpent god)	Deception, presumption
10	Aryamā (companion)	Love, marriage, family
11	Rudra (lord of anger/rage)	Power of destruction
12	Savitṛ (Sun's creativity)	Waking up, realizing
13	Bhaga (source of luck)	Relationship, sexuality
14	Nirṛti (disorder goddess)	Breaking, intensity
Full	Viśvadevas (universal principles)	Nobility, good character
Dark	Pitṛs (Ancestors)	Authority, karma

⁵ Varāhamihira, *Bṛhat Saṁhitā*, XCIX, v. 1-3. I have replaced Brahmā for lotus-born (Kamalaja), Nirṛti for dark mother (Kālī), Bhaga for Manmatha, and Aryamā for Dharma to fit the most prevalent *nakṣatra* terminology. For ‘six-faced,’ I have used the name Skanda, though pure Vaidika would be Agni-devatā.

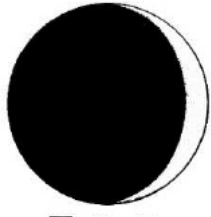
Śukla Pakṣa (Bright Half)



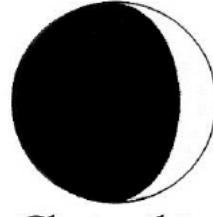
Prathama



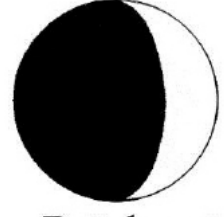
Dvītiyā



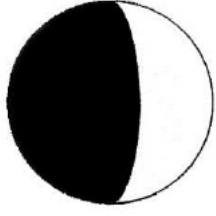
Tṛtīyā



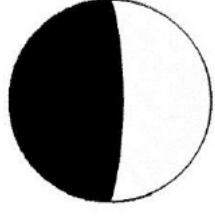
Chaturthī



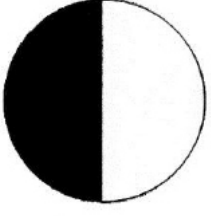
Pañchamī



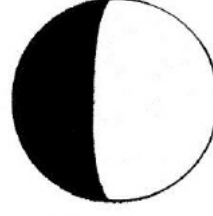
Ṣaṣṭī



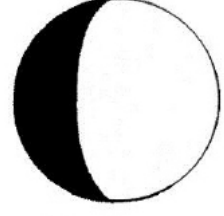
Saptamī



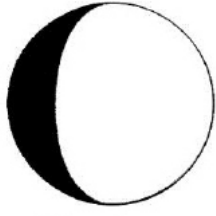
Aṣṭamī



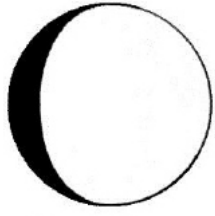
Navamī



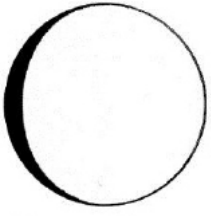
Daśamī



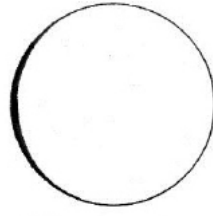
Ekādaśī



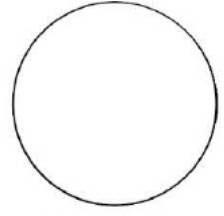
Dvadaśī



Trayodaśī

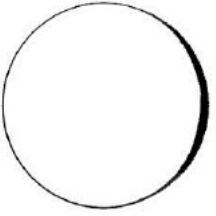


Chaturdaśī

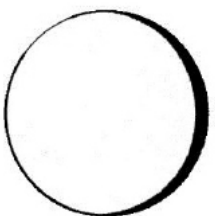


Pūrṇimā

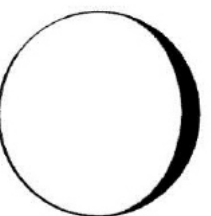
Kṛṣṇa Pakṣa (Dark Half)



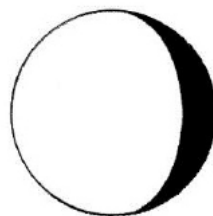
Prathama



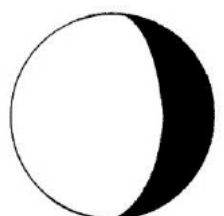
Dvītiyā



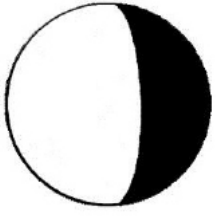
Tṛtīyā



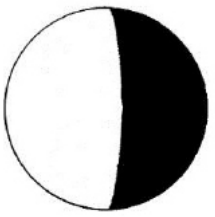
Chaturthī



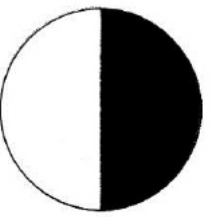
Pañchamī



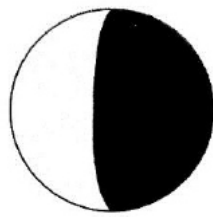
Ṣaṣṭī



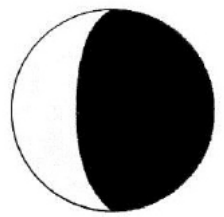
Saptamī



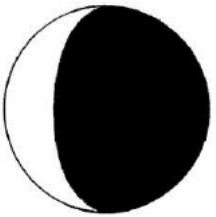
Aṣṭamī



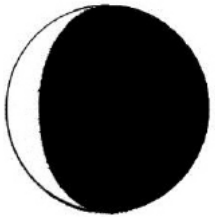
Navamī



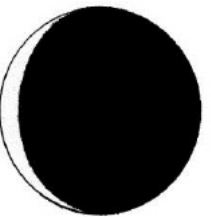
Daśamī



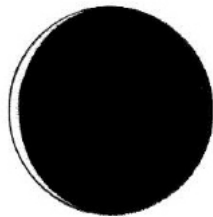
Ekādaśī



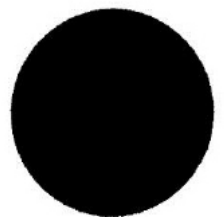
Dvadaśī



Trayodaśī



Chaturdaśī



Amāvasyā

Lunar Constellation (Nakṣatra)

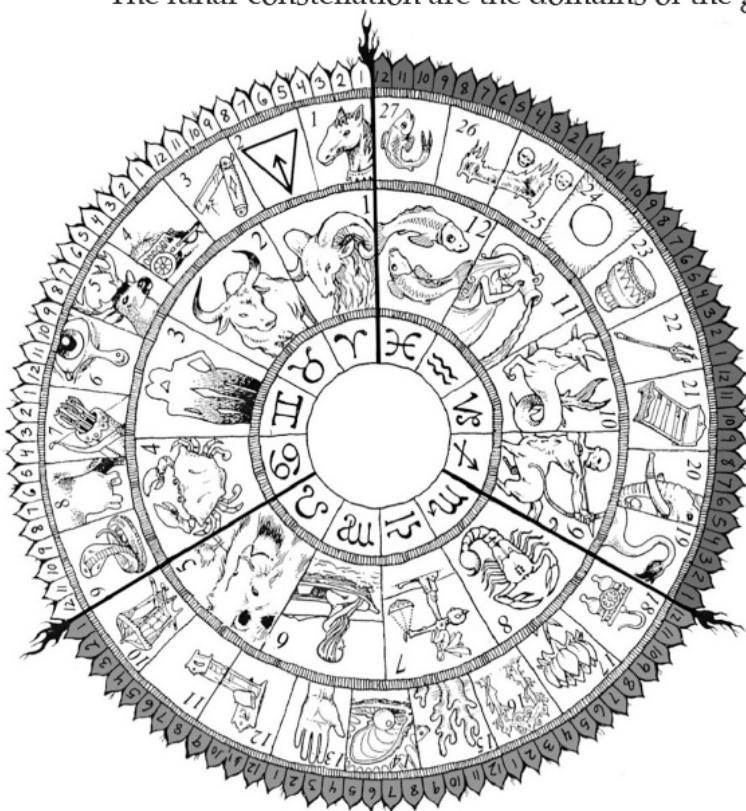
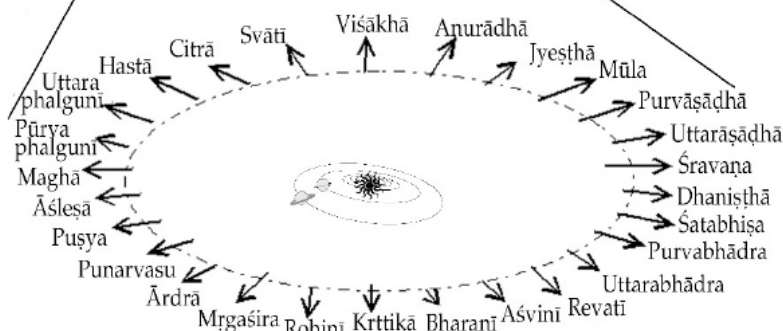
We live in a spiral galaxy called the Milky Way. Our Sun is one of 200 billion stars that constitute our Galaxy. All objects in the Milky Way orbit their common center of mass called the Galactic Center. Our solar system is located toward the outer part of the Milky Way. In the diagram to the left, notice the Galactic Center relative to the location of our solar system's Sun. We are about 28,000 light years from the Galactic Center. Because of the disk-like spiral shape of our galaxy it is perceived as a milky trail through the night sky. From our perspective, the center is in Sagittarius, specifically in a section of the sky called Mūla, which means "the root".

The ancients watched the motion of the Sun and Moon. There were 12.3 synodic Moon cycles in a year (New Moon to New Moon). The constellations the Sun was placed in during these Moon cycles became known as the 12 Sun signs (*rāśi*).

The Moon takes 27.3217 days to completely circle the zodiac. The ancients watched this sidereal motion of the Moon and correlated this to 27 constellations which they called the lunar signs (*nakṣatra*). These lunar signs overlap the Sun signs and the two zodiacs exist together. They are harmonized by the frequency of 108.

The lunar constellation are the domains of the gods and goddesses (*devatā*). It is their energy that rules over that particular portion of the sky. Understanding their mythology reveals the deeper workings of the lunar signs, and opens the doorway for intuitive understanding of the native's psychology.

There are various levels by which to perceive the deities. They can be seen as natural forces, mental tendencies, or cosmic archetypes that are sometimes personified for ease of human grasping. Each of these levels simultaneously includes the other and it is the responsibility of the astrologer to not only perceive the multi-dimensionality of these energies, but to also comprehend how they influence every aspect of an individual's life. Understanding the deity will help one get a 'feeling' for the *devatā* so as to understand the *nakṣatra* from an energetic standpoint, instead of as a list.



#	Constellation	Deity	Energy
1	Aśvinī	Aśvinikumar	Healing, rejuvenating,
2	Bharaṇī	Yama	Dying, death, transformation
3	Kṛttikā	Agni	Burning, purifying, clarity,
4	Rohiṇī	Brahmā	Creating, culture
5	Mrgaśiras	Chandra	Growth, ojas, procreative power
6	Ārdrā	Rudra	Anger, power of destruction
7	Punarvasu	Aditi	Learning, understanding, Expanding
8	Puṣya	Bṛhaspati	Knowing, awareness
9	Āśleṣā	Sarpa	Deception, illusion, over confidence
10	Maghā	Pitri	Authority, karma
11	Pūrvaphalgunī	Bhaga	Relationship and sexuality
12	Uttaraphalgunī	Aryaman	Love, marriage, and family
13	Hastā	Savitre	Waking up, realizing
14	Citrā	Viśvakarmā	Building, planning
15	Svātī	Vāyu	Movement, strength to build
16	Viśākhā	Indrāgni	Alliance, support systems
17	Anurādhā	Mitra	Friendship, fine detail
18	Jyēṣṭhā	Indra	Sensory control, controlling urges
19	Mūla	Nirriti	Breaking
20	Purvāṣāḍhā	Apah	Feeling, searching
21	Uttarāṣāḍhā	Viśva-deva	Nobility, good character
22	Śravaṇa	Viṣṇu	All-pervasive, expanding
23	Dhaniṣṭhā	Vasu-deva	Fame, shining, being seen
24	Śatabhiṣa	Varuṇa	Punishment, repentance
25	Purvabhādra	Ajaikapada	Tapasya, penance
26	Uttarabhādra	Ahirdudhnyā	Unseen, hidden
27	Revatī	Pūṣān	Nourisher, safe and fruitful journeys

Integration of the material:

There is the solar zodiac, the lunar zodiac, the solar month, the lunar month, the solar day, and the lunar day. We need to look at all of these factors and take them all into account to get a final understanding of how the energy of the day manifests itself. To do this we need to understand what affects which areas of our life and which elements take prominence over others in what areas of our life. For example picking out an outfit would be suitable to look at the day ruler. The prayers or songs Sung would be according to the lunar phase, the decision on when to leave would be primarily on the nakṣatra (and then would next take into account the day and tithi). The more important the venture is, the more important the time. For daily planning slowly learn what all these calculations mean and enjoy the time.

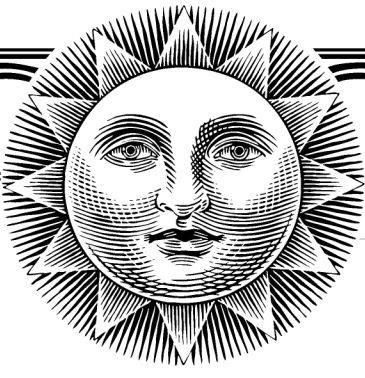
Lao-Tzu, the famous author of the Tao-Te-Ching which is about how to go with the flow of the universe was a court astrologer. We use this info to help make decisions more in tune with the environment, we use it to help us flow, to help us be in inner and outer alignment. We don't use it to get stuck. We flow and we pay attention and expand awareness.

Choosing a Time (Muhūrta)

The time of initiating an event is compared to an archer aiming at a target. The archer's presence of being at the moment the arrow is released will determine how it hits the target. Once released from the bow, it will fly upon its course (according to the aim of the archer at the moment of initiation). The sky shows the present, it shows the intentions. The proper choice of moment gives the proper state of mind to begin which will insure the highest possible result.

There are seven qualitative divisions among the nakṣatras. They are used with the Moon's transit to determine the quality of actions on a particular day. For example, putting out rat traps is better on an ugra nakṣatra to ensure the removal of rats. Introducing yourself to someone you want as a friend is better on a mṛdu nakṣatra if you want them to like you. Below is a list according to Varāhamihira's Bṛhat Saṃhitā.

Quality	Nakṣatra	Nakṣatra karma guṇa adhyāyaḥ [97]
Dhruva (fixed): indicates that it is good for stable, permanent and persevering results	Rohiṇī U.Phalgunī Uttarāṣāḍhā Uttarabhādra	Commencement of coronations and new job positions (<i>abhiṣeka</i>), remedial measures (<i>śānti</i>), planting trees (<i>taru</i>), benefits for the town (<i>nagara</i>), dharmic works (<i>dharma</i>), sowing seeds (<i>bīja</i>), etc.
Tikṣṇa (Sharp and dreadful): A cutting nature, ability to make decisions, and executive ability	Ārdrā Āśleṣā Jyeṣṭhā Mūla	Success in: attacks, retaliation, arguments (<i>abhighāta</i>), spells (<i>mantra</i>), working with ghosts (<i>vetāla</i>), imprisonment (<i>bhandha</i>), hurting or killing (<i>vadha</i>), terminating an employee, breaking unions/relations (<i>bheda-sambhanda</i>), etc.
Ugra : (fierce and severe): when action must be aggressive or harsh	Bharanī Maghā P.Phalgunī Purvāṣāḍhā Purvabhādra	Success in: destroying, ruining, interrupting (<i>utsāda</i>), destruction/removal (<i>nāśa</i>), deceit/dishonesty (<i>śāthya</i>), imprisoning (<i>bandha</i>), working with poison (<i>viśada</i>), slaughtering (<i>hana</i>), work with weapons (<i>astra</i>), injuring (<i>ghāta</i>), etc.
Laghu (light): not heavy, quick, active, prompt, graceful, easy	Aśvinī Puṣya Hastā (Abhijit)	Business/ trade (<i>pañya</i>), sexual enjoyment (<i>ratī</i>), pursuit of knowledge (<i>jñāna</i>), jewelry, decorative clothing, adornment (<i>bhūṣaṇa</i>), practical skills/ arts (<i>kalā</i>), artisan/ skilled labor/handicraft (<i>śilpa</i>), use of herbs/medicines (<i>auśadha</i>), travels and journeys, etc.
Mṛdu (soft/ mild/ tender): indicates easy going nature and bhoga (indulging in pleasure/ enjoyments)	Mṛgaśīras Citrā Anurādhā Revatī	Gaining friends (<i>mītra artha</i>), delightful activities, sex (<i>surata</i>), rules, ordinances (<i>vidhī</i>), clothing, new outfits (<i>vastra</i>), jewelry, adornment (<i>bhūṣaṇa</i>), anything auspicious or ceremonial (<i>maṅgala</i>), singing (<i>gīta</i>), etc.
Mixed-Mṛdutikṣṇa (Soft and hard): Combination of results	Kṛttikā Viśākhā	These nakṣatra will give miscellaneous or mixed (<i>vimīśra</i>) results.
Chara (moveable/ ephemeral): easily changing nature	Punarvasu Svātī Śravaṇa Dhanīṣṭhā Śatabhiṣa	Good to benefit one's own or other people's welfare (<i>cara karmaṇi hitānī</i>).



Dagdha

01-08 00:46 to 07:15

Sarvārtha Siddhi

01-03 14:44 to 07:14
01-06 07:15 to 21:21
01-08 07:15 to 22:01
01-12 15:16 to 07:15
01-13 07:15 to 12:47

Tripuṣkara

01-02 17:11 to 07:14

Sunday

December 10
07:04 Sunrise
07:13 K12 ends
11:47 Svātī ends
17:26 Sunset

December 17
04:35 Śravaṇa ends
07:09 Sunrise
15:42 Moon >> Aquarius
17:28 Sunset
17:33 S5 ends

December 24
03:15 Moon >> Taurus
06:24 S12 ends
07:12 Sunrise
17:31 Sunset
21:17 Kṛttikā ends

December 31
05:40 Aśleṣā ends
05:40 Moon >> Leo
07:15 Sunrise
09:08 Jupiter forward
11:56 K4 ends
17:35 Sunset

January 07
00:42 K10 ends
07:16 Sunrise
15:59 Moon >> Scorpio
17:40 Sunset
20:39 Mercury >> Sagittarius
22:06 Viśakhā ends

Monday

December 11
06:09 Moon >> Scorpio
07:05 Sunrise
07:10 K13 ends
12:11 Viśakhā ends
17:26 Sunset

December 18
02:52 Dhanīṣṭhā ends
07:09 Sunrise
15:14 S6 ends
17:28 Sunset

December 25
05:55 S13 ends
06:24 Venus >> Scorpio
07:13 Sunrise
17:32 Sunset
21:37 Rohiṇī ends

January 01
07:15 Sunrise
08:34 Maghā ends
14:28 K5 ends
17:36 Sunset

January 08
00:46 K11 ends
07:16 Sunrise
17:41 Sunset
22:01 Anurādhā ends
23:59 K12 ends

Tuesday

December 12
06:24 K14 ends
07:05 Sunrise
11:54 Anurādhā ends
17:26 Sunset

December 19
01:19 Śatabhiṣaj ends
07:10 Sunrise
13:07 S7 ends
17:29 Sunset
18:18 Moon >> Pisces

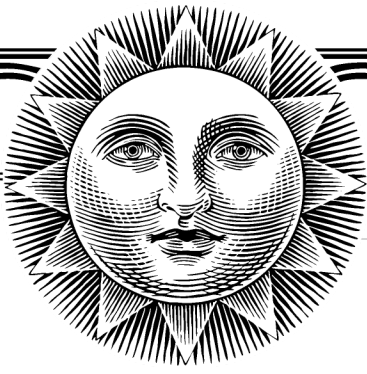
December 26
05:47 S14 ends
07:13 Sunrise
09:55 Moon >> Gemini
17:32 Sunset
22:19 Mṛgaśīra ends

January 02
07:15 Sunrise
08:38 Mercury forward
11:39 Pūrvaphālgunī ends
17:11 K6 ends
17:36 Sunset
18:26 Moon >> Virgo

January 09
07:16 Sunrise
17:41 Sunset
21:09 Jyeṣṭhā ends
21:09 Moon >> Sagittarius
22:25 K13 ends



Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<p>December 13</p> <p>05:02 K15 ends</p> <p>07:06 Sunrise</p> <p>11:03 Jyeshṭhā ends</p> <p>11:03 Moon >> Sagittarius</p> <p>12:37 Mercury retro</p> <p>17:27 Sunset</p>	<p>December 14</p> <p>03:09 S1 ends</p> <p>07:07 Sunrise</p> <p>09:45 Mūla ends</p> <p>17:27 Sunset</p>	<p>December 15</p> <p>00:56 S2 ends</p> <p>07:07 Sunrise</p> <p>08:08 Pūrvāṣāḍha ends</p> <p>13:42 Moon >> Capricorn</p> <p>17:27 Sunset</p> <p>22:30 S3 ends</p>	<p>December 16</p> <p>06:22 Uttarāṣāḍha ends</p> <p>07:08 Sunrise</p> <p>15:31 Sun >> Sagittarius</p> <p>17:28 Sunset</p> <p>20:00 S4 ends</p>
<p>December 20</p> <p>00:00 Pūrvabhādra ends</p> <p>07:10 Sunrise</p> <p>11:14 S8 ends</p> <p>17:29 Sunset</p> <p>22:55 Uttarabhādra ends</p>	<p>December 21</p> <p>07:11 Sunrise</p> <p>09:37 S9 ends</p> <p>17:30 Sunset</p> <p>22:07 Revatī ends</p> <p>22:07 Moon >> Aries</p>	<p>December 22</p> <p>07:11 Sunrise</p> <p>08:17 S10 ends</p> <p>17:30 Sunset</p> <p>21:33 Aśvinī ends</p>	<p>December 23</p> <p>07:12 Sunrise</p> <p>07:12 S11 ends</p> <p>17:30 Sunset</p> <p>21:17 Bharaṇī ends</p>
<p>December 27</p> <p>06:03 S15 ends</p> <p>07:13 Sunrise</p> <p>17:33 Sunset</p> <p>23:26 Ārdrā ends</p> <p>23:46 Mars >> Sagittarius</p>	<p>December 28</p> <p>06:46 K1 ends</p> <p>07:14 Sunrise</p> <p>11:25 Mercury >> Scorpio</p> <p>17:33 Sunset</p> <p>18:35 Moon >> Cancer</p>	<p>December 29</p> <p>01:02 Punarvasu ends</p> <p>07:14 Sunrise</p> <p>08:00 K2 ends</p> <p>17:34 Sunset</p>	<p>December 30</p> <p>03:07 Puṣya ends</p> <p>07:14 Sunrise</p> <p>09:44 K3 ends</p> <p>17:34 Sunset</p>
<p>January 03</p> <p>07:16 Sunrise</p> <p>14:44 Uttaraphālgunī ends</p> <p>17:37 Sunset</p> <p>19:48 K7 ends</p>	<p>January 04</p> <p>07:16 Sunrise</p> <p>17:31 Hastā ends</p> <p>17:38 Sunset</p> <p>22:05 K8 ends</p>	<p>January 05</p> <p>06:44 Moon >> Libra</p> <p>07:16 Sunrise</p> <p>17:38 Sunset</p> <p>19:47 Citrā ends</p> <p>23:46 K9 ends</p>	<p>January 06</p> <p>07:16 Sunrise</p> <p>17:39 Sunset</p> <p>21:21 Svātī ends</p>
<p>January 10</p> <p>07:16 Sunrise</p> <p>17:42 Sunset</p> <p>19:38 Mūla ends</p> <p>20:11 K14 ends</p>	<p>January 11</p> <p>07:16 Sunrise</p> <p>17:27 K15 ends</p> <p>17:37 Pūrvāṣāḍha ends</p> <p>17:43 Sunset</p> <p>23:03 Moon >> Capricorn</p>	<p>January 12</p> <p>07:16 Sunrise</p> <p>14:23 S1 ends</p> <p>15:16 Uttarāṣāḍha ends</p> <p>17:44 Sunset</p>	<p>January 13</p> <p>07:16 Sunrise</p> <p>11:11 S2 ends</p> <p>12:47 Śravaṇa ends</p> <p>17:45 Sunset</p> <p>23:33 Moon >> Aquarius</p>

**Amṛta Siddhi**

01-21 03:07 to 07:14
 01-22 07:14 to 04:56
 01-25 08:14 to 07:12
 02-17 08:44 to 06:58

Dagdha

01-21 19:27 to 07:14
 01-30 08:54 to 07:10
 02-01 07:10 to 14:04
 02-02 16:03 to 07:09
 02-03 17:21 to 07:08
 02-05 17:25 to 07:07
 02-13 14:42 to 07:01
 02-15 07:00 to 10:13
 02-16 08:55 to 06:58
 02-17 08:16 to 06:58

Dwipuṣkara

01-22 03:50 to 07:14

Guru Puṣya

01-25 08:14 to 07:12

Sarvārtha Siddhi

01-16 07:15 to 04:36
 01-18 07:15 to 02:56
 01-25 07:13 to 08:14
 01-31 07:10 to 01:06
 02-05 07:07 to 07:52
 02-09 07:05 to 23:28
 02-13 07:02 to 12:34
 02-15 07:00 to 09:24

Tripuṣkara

02-11 07:03 to 21:09
 02-11 17:38 to 21:09

Sunday

January 14

07:16 Sunrise
 08:00 S3 ends
 10:20 Dhaniṣṭā ends
 17:45 Sunset

Monday

January 15

02:21 Sun >> Capricorn
 04:59 S4 ends
 07:16 Sunrise
 08:05 Śatabhiṣaj ends
 17:46 Sunset

Tuesday

January 16

00:35 Moon >> Pisces
 02:17 S5 ends
 06:08 Pūrvabhādra ends
 07:16 Sunrise
 17:47 Sunset
 23:58 S6 ends



January 21

03:07 Kṛttikā ends
 07:15 Sunrise
 17:51 Sunset
 19:27 S11 ends



January 22

03:50 Rohiṇī ends
 07:15 Sunrise
 16:20 Moon >> Gemini
 17:52 Sunset
 19:52 S12 ends



January 23

04:56 Mṛgaśīra ends
 07:15 Sunrise
 17:53 Sunset
 20:39 S13 ends



January 28

03:37 K2 ends
 07:13 Sunrise
 15:50 Maghā ends
 17:57 Sunset



January 29

06:11 K3 ends
 07:13 Sunrise
 17:58 Sunset
 18:55 Pūrvaphālgunī ends



January 30

01:42 Moon >> Virgo
 07:12 Sunrise
 08:54 K4 ends
 17:59 Sunset
 22:04 Uttaraphālgunī ends



February 04

01:02 Moon >> Scorpio
 07:09 Sunrise
 07:19 Viśakhā ends
 17:50 K9 ends
 18:03 Sunset



February 05

07:09 Sunrise
 07:52 Anurādhā ends
 17:25 K10 ends
 18:04 Sunset
 21:16 Mars >> Capricorn



February 06

07:08 Sunrise
 07:33 Jyēṣṭhā ends
 07:33 Moon >> Sagittarius
 16:07 K11 ends
 18:05 Sunset



February 11

00:47 S1 ends
 07:05 Sunrise
 17:38 Śatabhiṣaj ends
 18:09 Sunset
 21:09 S2 ends



February 12

04:37 Venus >> Capricorn
 07:04 Sunrise
 09:34 Moon >> Pisces
 14:55 Pūrvabhādra ends
 17:44 S3 ends
 18:09 Sunset



February 13

Vasanta Panchami
 07:03 Sunrise
 12:34 Uttarabhādra ends
 14:42 S4 ends
 15:25 Sun >> Aquarius
 18:10 Sunset

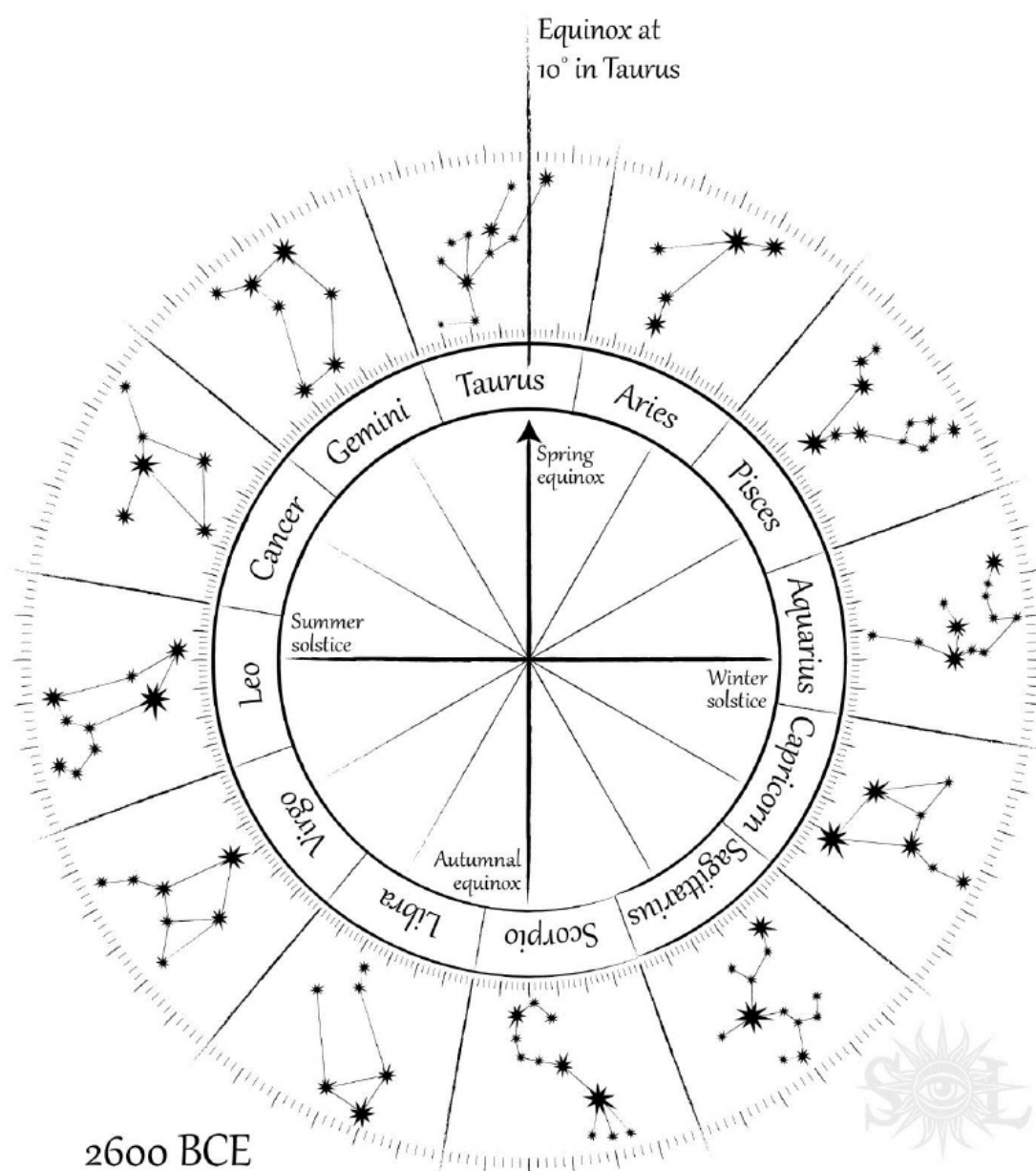


Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<p>☾ January 17</p> <p>04:36 Uttarabhādra ends 07:16 Sunrise 17:48 Sunset 22:07 S7 ends</p>	<p>☾ January 18</p> <p>03:32 Revatī ends 03:32 Moon >> Aries 07:16 Sunrise 17:49 Sunset 20:38 Venus >> Sagittarius 20:45 S8 ends</p>	<p>☾ January 19</p> <p>02:56 Aśvinī ends 07:16 Sunrise 17:50 Sunset 19:52 S9 ends</p>	<p>☾ January 20</p> <p>02:48 Bharaṇī ends 07:16 Sunrise 08:51 Moon >> Taurus 17:50 Sunset 19:27 S10 ends</p>
<p>☾ January 24</p> <p>06:24 Ādrā ends 07:14 Sunrise 17:54 Sunset 21:50 S14 ends</p>	<p>☾ January 25</p> <p>01:45 Moon >> Cancer 07:14 Sunrise 08:14 Punarvasu ends 17:55 Sunset 23:23 S15 ends</p>	<p>☾ January 26</p> <p>07:14 Sunrise 10:26 Puṣya ends 17:55 Sunset</p>	<p>☾ January 27</p> <p>01:20 K1 ends 07:13 Sunrise 12:59 Aśleṣā ends 12:59 Moon >> Leo 17:56 Sunset</p>
<p>☾ January 31</p> <p>07:12 Sunrise 11:36 K5 ends 18:00 Sunset</p>	<p>☾ February 01</p> <p>01:06 Hastā ends 07:11 Sunrise 14:04 K6 ends 14:09 Mercury >> Capricorn 14:30 Moon >> Libra 18:00 Sunset</p>	<p>☾ February 02</p> <p>03:47 Citrā ends 07:11 Sunrise 16:03 K7 ends 18:01 Sunset</p>	<p>☾ February 03</p> <p>05:55 Svātī ends 07:10 Sunrise 17:21 K8 ends 18:02 Sunset</p>
<p>☾ February 07</p> <p>06:26 Mūla ends 07:08 Sunrise 14:02 K12 ends 18:05 Sunset</p>	<p>☾ February 08</p> <p>04:35 Pūrvāṣāḍha ends 07:07 Sunrise 10:02 Moon >> Capricorn 11:17 K13 ends 18:06 Sunset</p>	<p>☾ February 09</p> <p>02:13 Uttarāṣāḍha ends 07:06 Sunrise 08:02 K14 ends 18:07 Sunset 23:28 Śravaṇa ends</p>	<p>☾ February 10</p> <p>04:29 K15 ends 07:06 Sunrise 10:00 Moon >> Aquarius 18:08 Sunset 20:32 Dhaniṣṭhā ends</p>
<p>☾ February 14</p> <p>07:03 Sunrise 10:41 Revatī ends 10:41 Moon >> Aries 12:10 S5 ends 18:11 Sunset</p>	<p>☾ February 15</p> <p>07:02 Sunrise 09:24 Aśvinī ends 10:13 S6 ends 18:12 Sunset</p>	<p>☾ February 16</p> <p>07:01 Sunrise 08:45 Bharaṇī ends 08:55 S7 ends 14:41 Moon >> Taurus 18:12 Sunset</p>	<p>☾ February 17</p> <p>07:00 Sunrise 08:16 S8 ends 08:44 Kṛttikā ends 18:13 Sunset</p>

Two Zodiacs and Precession

The important factor to understand is that the rising star position on the spring equinox changes over time, and it is called the precession. The spring equinox point is slowly moving backwards through the zodiac at about one degree every seventy-two years. This is the source of many debates. Does the zodiac begin wherever the spring equinox is located or does it begin based on a stellar position?

Since this is an area of great debate, every view is coloured by a certain bias. It is impossible to not have any bias, as we all have a background which gives meaning to what we perceive. While we cannot remove our bias, we can at least be aware of it. I am an inclusivist.¹ I believe that if the fundamental aspects (archetypes) of any system relate to reality, then in whatever culture they evolve within, they will be able to correlate to the same archetypes in another culture. In this way, I see everything that has evolved as serving a purpose. That stated, I proceed to speak of the evolution of the zodiacs and precession in the most unbiased way I possibly can.



¹ For a full discussion of the two zodiacs, see <http://www.sutrajournal.com/the-tale-of-two-zodiacs-by-freedom-cole>.

Looking in ancient texts, we see Vedic references to the spring equinox being located in the stars of the Pleiades, which is in the beginning of Taurus [see first zodiac image], and even possible references to a period at the end of Taurus. In Hellenist sources, we see references to the spring equinox at ten, eight and zero degrees of Aries.

According to the calculations accepted by the government of India, the spring equinox was at zero degrees of Aries in 290 CE.² When we look at the 290 CE zodiac [above] we see that the sign of Aries lines up exactly with the spring equinox. From the spring equinox to the Summer Solstice is divided into three parts and each correlate to a sign of the zodiac. These three parts each correlate to approximately one month of thirty days each. In the 2600 BC zodiac, Aries is before the equinox and the constellations and portions of seasons do not line up. In the 290 CE zodiac, Aries is directly after the equinox and lines up with the seasons.

Claudius Ptolemy (100- 170 CE) wrote one of the most influential books on astronomy and astrology of the ancient world, in which he defined zero degrees of Aries starting at the spring equinox. Many schools of astrology all over the ancient world, including India, used this as the demarcation for Aries. Not everyone used it, but it became a very popular methodology for the next eight hundred years.

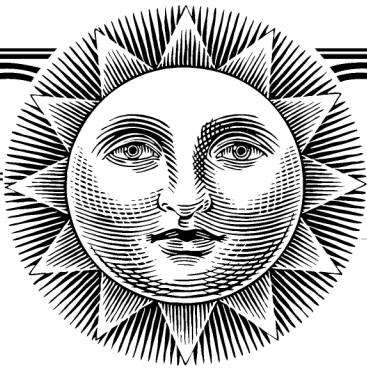
Looking at the present Zodiac on the next page we can see that the present spring equinox is at six degrees of *sidereal* Pisces, and continuing to move backwards at one degree every seventy-two years. What Ptolemy did was separate the constellations from the sky and attached them to the seasons. As the stars continued to move, those using Ptolemy continued to call the thirty days after the spring equinox as Aries, even though it did not correlate to the stars of Aries anymore.

The system that calculates the spring equinox as the beginning of Aries was called **Tropical** (pertaining to the celestial tropics). In Sanskrit, it is called the *Sāyana*, meaning with (*sa*) the equinoxes (*ayana*). The tropical system basically kept the seasonal positions and stellar nomenclature of the 290 CE zodiac as a standard.

The system that calculated the exact star position of the spring equinox and used the exact star position of planets is called **Sidereal** (pertaining to the stars). In Sanskrit, it is called *Nirayana*, meaning without (*nir*) the equinoxes (*ayana*). In the most ancient texts, we find reference to the sidereal system. After Alexander the Great, we see reference to both sidereal and tropical systems being used in India. The use of the tropical system stops in India by about the tenth or eleventh century. It's a detriment when people say 'Vedic Astrology' and think there was only one system. Through the Vedic texts we see that there were multiple systems in various locations from Iran to Thailand and Bali, as well as different styles even within the same locations.

The difference between the two systems is called the *ayanāṁśā* (portion varied from equinox). The tropical zodiac is sometimes called the western zodiac, but this is a misnomer, as there are western astrologers who use the sidereal zodiac. There are also Vedic astrologers who use a tropical zodiac. Therefore, proper terminology is Tropical (*sāyana*) and Sidereal (*nirāyana*).

² 290 CE according to Lahiri Ayanāṁśā (which is accepted by the Indian government), 359 CE according to Raman Ayanāṁśā, 221 CE according to Fagan-Bradley, and 560CE according to De Luce.



Amṛta Siddhi

02-17 08:44 to 06:58
02-19 06:57 to 10:31
02-22 06:54 to 16:41
03-12 20:28 to 06:33
03-16 06:29 to 16:04

Dagdha

02-13 14:42 to 07:01
02-15 07:00 to 10:13
02-16 08:55 to 06:58
02-17 08:16 to 06:58
02-19 08:50 to 06:56
03-01 06:22 to 06:46
03-14 23:26 to 06:31

Dwipuṣkara

03-16 06:29 to 21:39
03-16 16:04 to 21:39

Guru Puṣya

02-22 06:54 to 16:41

Sarvārtha Siddhi

02-13 07:02 to 12:34
02-15 07:00 to 09:24
02-26 01:22 to 06:50
02-28 06:48 to 07:31
03-08 06:38 to 10:39
03-11 01:54 to 06:35

Tripuṣkara

02-11 07:03 to 21:09
02-11 17:38 to 21:09
02-20 12:11 to 06:55
02-26 01:22 to 06:50
03-02 06:45 to 14:40
03-02 07:54 to 14:40

Sunday

February 11
07:05 Sunrise
17:38 Śatabhiṣaj ends
18:09 Sunset
21:09 S2 ends

Monday

February 12
04:37 Venus >> Capricorn
07:04 Sunrise
09:34 Moon >> Pisces
14:55 Pūrvabhādra ends
17:44 S3 ends
18:09 Sunset

Tuesday

February 13
Vasanta Panchami
07:03 Sunrise
12:34 Uttarabhādra ends
14:42 S4 ends
15:25 Sun >> Aquarius
18:10 Sunset

February 18
06:59 Sunrise
08:16 S9 ends
09:21 Rohiṇī ends
18:14 Sunset
21:52 Moon >> Gemini

February 19
06:58 Sunrise
08:50 S10 ends
10:31 Mrgāśira ends
18:15 Sunset

February 20
05:51 Mercury >> Aquarius
06:57 Sunrise
09:56 S11 ends
12:11 Ārdrā ends
18:15 Sunset

February 25
06:53 Sunrise
18:19 Sunset
20:36 K1 ends

February 26
01:22 Pūrvaphālgunī ends
06:52 Sunrise
08:09 Moon >> Virgo
18:20 Sunset
23:16 K2 ends

February 27
04:29 Uttaraphālgunī ends
06:51 Sunrise
18:20 Sunset

March 03
06:46 Sunrise
08:45 K7 ends
15:53 Anurādhā ends
18:23 Sunset

March 04
06:44 Sunrise
08:49 K8 ends
16:20 Jyēṣṭhā ends
16:20 Moon >> Sagittarius
18:24 Sunset

March 05
06:43 Sunrise
08:04 K9 ends
15:58 Mūla ends
18:25 Sunset

March 10
04:55 Śatabhiṣaj ends
06:38 Sunrise
14:30 K15 ends
18:28 Sunset
20:38 Moon >> Pisces

March 11
01:54 Pūrvabhādra ends
06:37 Sunrise
10:45 S1 ends
18:28 Sunset
23:01 Uttarabhādra ends

March 12
06:36 Sunrise
07:13 S2 ends
18:29 Sunset
20:28 Revatī ends
20:28 Moon >> Aries



Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<p>☾ February 14</p> <p>07:03 Sunrise 10:41 Revatī ends 10:41 Moon >> Aries 12:10 S5 ends 18:11 Sunset</p>	<p>☾ February 15</p> <p>07:02 Sunrise 09:24 Aśvinī ends 10:13 S6 ends 18:12 Sunset</p>	<p>☾ February 16</p> <p>07:01 Sunrise 08:45 Bharanī ends 08:55 S7 ends 14:41 Moon >> Taurus 18:12 Sunset</p>	<p>☾ February 17</p> <p>07:00 Sunrise 08:16 S8 ends 08:44 Kṛttikā ends 18:13 Sunset</p>
<p>☾ February 21</p> <p>06:57 Sunrise 07:42 Moon >> Cancer 11:28 S12 ends 14:16 Punarvasu ends 18:16 Sunset</p>	<p>☾ February 22</p> <p>06:56 Sunrise 13:22 S13 ends 16:41 Puṣya ends 18:17 Sunset</p>	<p>☾ February 23</p> <p>06:55 Sunrise 15:34 S14 ends 18:17 Sunset 19:23 Aśleṣā ends 19:23 Moon >> Leo</p>	<p>☾ February 24</p> <p>06:54 Sunrise 18:00 S15 ends 18:18 Sunset 22:19 Maghā ends</p>
<p>☾ February 28</p> <p>01:53 K3 ends 06:50 Sunrise 07:31 Hastā ends 18:21 Sunset 20:58 Moon >> Libra</p>	<p>☾ February 29</p> <p>04:19 K4 ends 06:49 Sunrise 10:20 Citrā ends 18:22 Sunset</p>	<p>☾ March 01</p> <p>06:22 K5 ends 06:48 Sunrise 12:47 Svātī ends 18:22 Sunset</p>	<p>☾ March 02</p> <p>06:47 Sunrise 07:54 K6 ends 08:16 Moon >> Scorpio 14:40 Viśakhā ends 18:23 Sunset</p>
<p>☾ March 06</p> <p>06:31 K10 ends 06:42 Sunrise 14:50 Pūrvāṣāḍha ends 18:25 Sunset 20:27 Moon >> Capricorn</p>	<p>☾ March 07</p> <p>04:14 K11 ends 06:41 Sunrise 09:27 Mercury >> Pisces 10:33 Venus >> Aquarius 13:01 Uttarāṣāḍha ends 18:26 Sunset</p>	<p>☾ March 08</p> <p>Maha Shiva Ratri 01:20 K12 ends 06:40 Sunrise 10:39 Śravaṇa ends 18:27 Sunset 21:19 Moon >> Aquarius 21:58 K13 ends</p>	<p>☾ March 09</p> <p>06:39 Sunrise 07:54 Dhaniṣṭhā ends 18:18 K14 ends 18:27 Sunset</p>
<p>☾ March 13</p> <p>04:04 S3 ends 06:34 Sunrise 18:23 Aśvinī ends 18:29 Sunset</p>	<p>☾ March 14</p> <p>01:26 S4 ends 06:33 Sunrise 12:20 Sun >> Pisces 16:54 Bharanī ends 18:30 Sunset 22:38 Moon >> Taurus 23:26 S5 ends</p>	<p>☾ March 15</p> <p>06:32 Sunrise 16:07 Kṛttikā ends 17:48 Mars >> Aquarius 18:31 Sunset 22:09 S6 ends</p>	<p>☾ March 16</p> <p>06:31 Sunrise 16:04 Rohiṇī ends 18:31 Sunset 21:39 S7 ends</p>

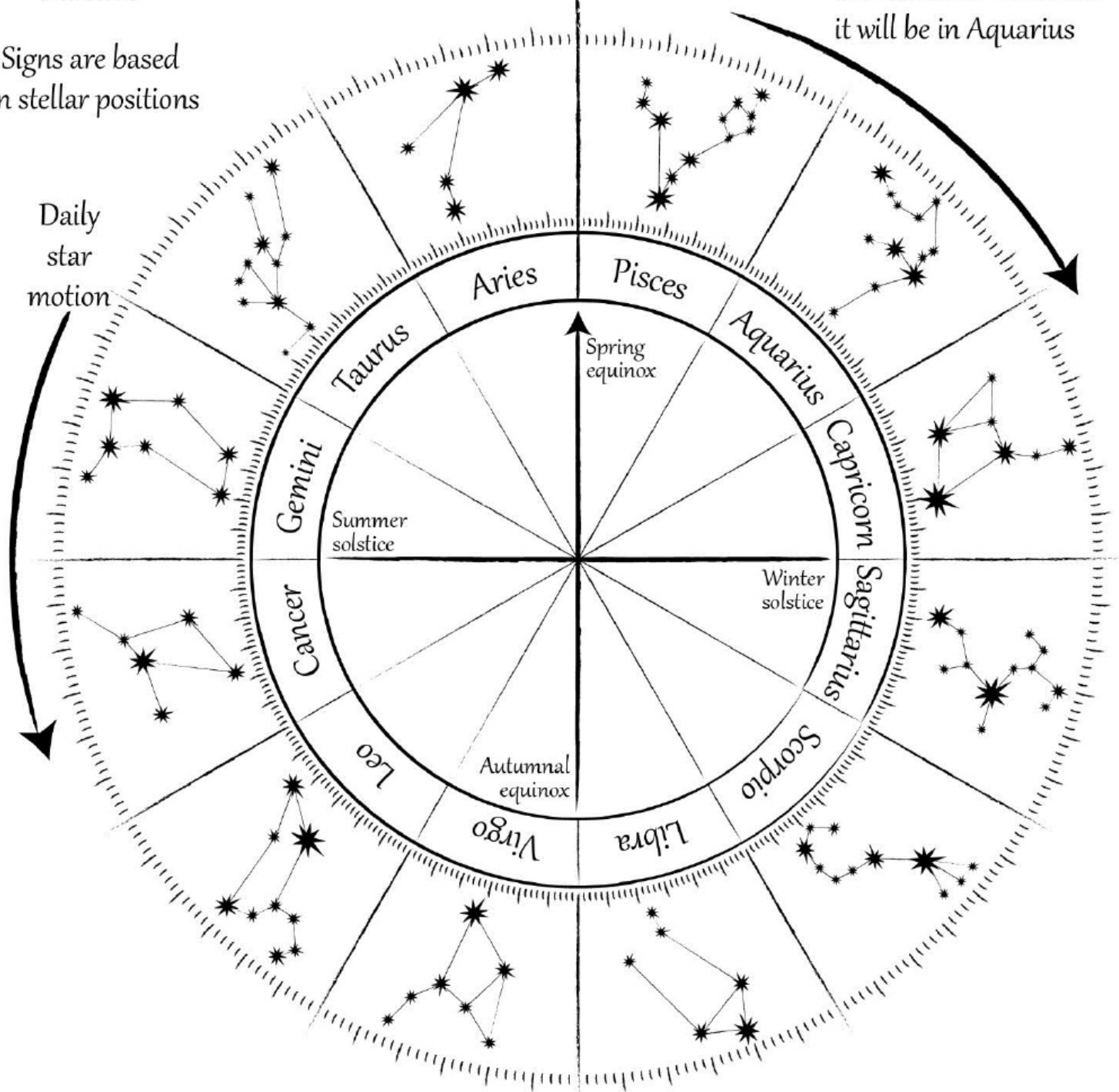
Sidereal:
based on
the stars

Signs are based
on stellar positions

Equinox at
 0° in Aries

The Equinox Point
moves backwards through
the zodiac so that soon
it will be in Aquarius

Daily
star
motion



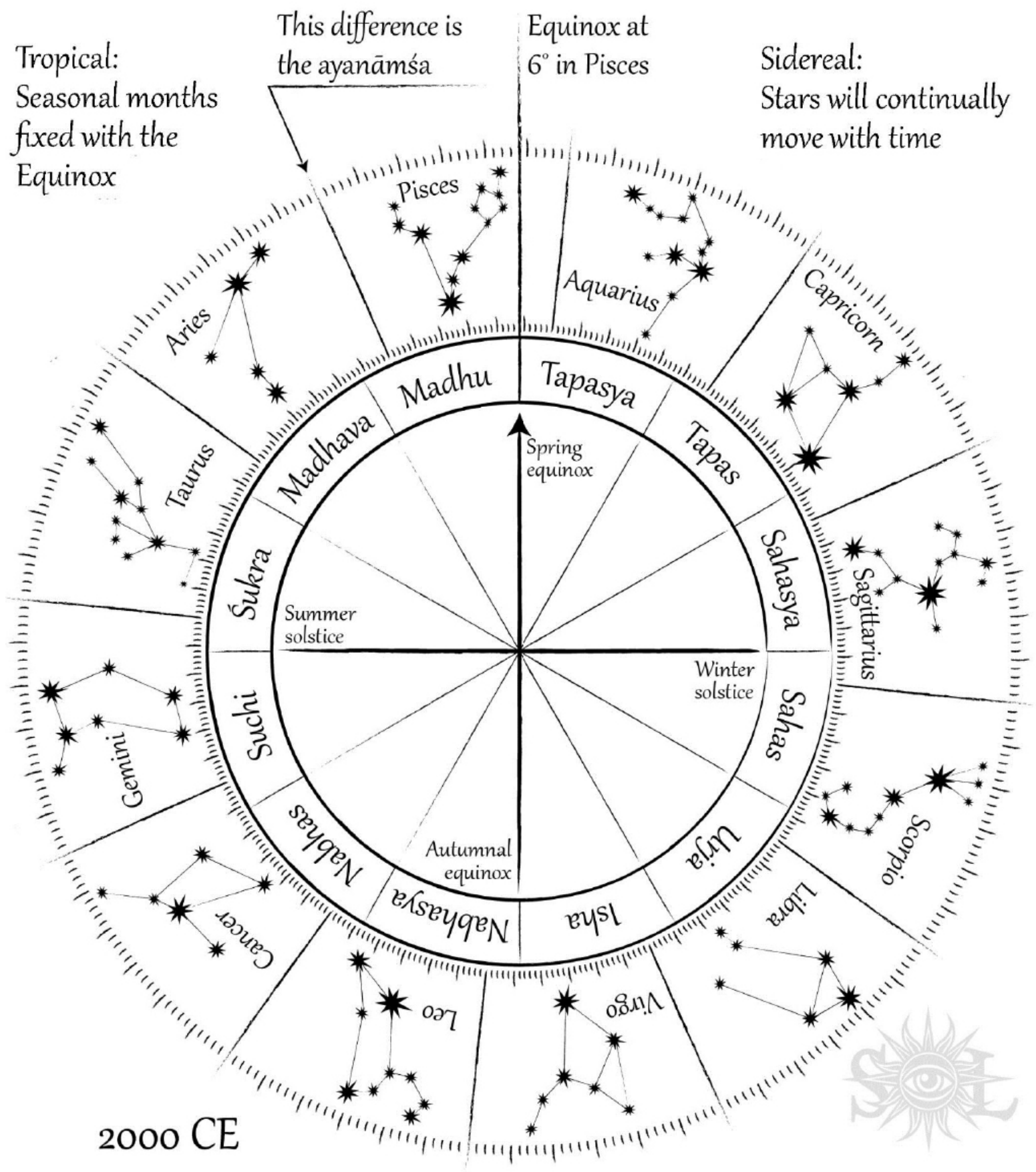
290 CE

Tropical:
Seasonal months
fixed with the
Equinox

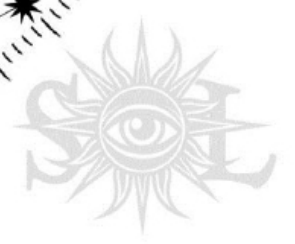
This difference is
the ayanāmsā

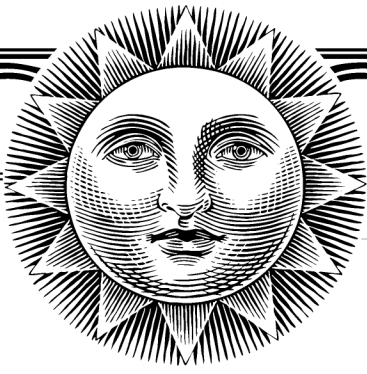
Equinox at
6° in Pisces

Sidereal:
Stars will continually
move with time



2000 CE





Amṛta Siddhi

03-12 20:28 to 06:33
03-16 06:29 to 16:04
04-09 06:02 to 05:05
04-09 07:31 to 05:05

Dagdha

03-14 23:26 to 06:31

Dwipuṣkara

03-16 06:29 to 21:39
03-16 16:04 to 21:39
03-26 14:56 to 06:17

Sarvārtha Siddhi

03-11 01:54 to 06:35
03-24 07:32 to 06:19
03-29 20:34 to 06:13
03-31 22:55 to 06:11
04-07 12:57 to 06:03
04-11 03:04 to 06:00

Sunday

● March 10
04:55 Śatabhiṣaj ends
06:38 Sunrise
14:30 K15 ends
18:28 Sunset
20:38 Moon >> Pisces

Monday

● March 11
01:54 Pūrvabhādra ends
06:37 Sunrise
10:45 S1 ends
18:28 Sunset
23:01 Uttarabhādra ends

Tuesday

● March 12
06:36 Sunrise
07:13 S2 ends
18:29 Sunset
20:28 Revatī ends
20:28 Moon >> Aries

☾ March 17
04:19 Moon >> Gemini
06:30 Sunrise
16:46 Mṛgaśira ends
18:32 Sunset
21:53 S8 ends

☾ March 18
06:29 Sunrise
18:09 Ārdra ends
18:32 Sunset
22:49 S9 ends

☾ March 19
06:27 Sunrise
13:36 Moon >> Cancer
18:33 Sunset
20:08 Punarvasu ends

☾ March 24
06:22 Sunrise
07:32 Pūrvaphālgunī ends
09:55 S14 ends
14:18 Moon >> Virgo
18:36 Sunset

☾ March 25
Lunar eclipse
06:20 Sunrise
10:23 Eclipse start
10:36 Uttaraphālgunī ends
12:30 S15 ends
15:02 Eclipse end
18:36 Sunset

☾ March 26
02:39 Mercury >> Aries
06:19 Sunrise
13:32 Hastā ends
14:56 K1 ends
18:37 Sunset

☾ March 31
06:13 Sunrise
16:34 Venus >> Pisces
18:39 Sunset
21:31 K6 ends
22:55 Jyēṣṭhā ends
22:55 Moon >> Sagittarius

☾ April 01
06:12 Sunrise
18:40 Sunset
21:10 K7 ends
23:11 Mūla ends

☾ April 02
03:43 Mercury retro
06:11 Sunrise
18:41 Sunset
20:09 K8 ends
22:47 Pūrvāṣāḍha ends





















● April 07
06:05 Sunrise
06:54 K13 ends
07:38 Moon >> Pisces
12:57 Pūrvabhādra ends
18:43 Sunset

● April 08
Solar eclipse
03:21 K14 ends
06:04 Sunrise
10:11 Uttarabhādra ends
18:44 Sunset
21:12 Eclipse start
23:50 K15 ends
02:22 Eclipse end

● April 09
Vasanta Navratri
06:03 Sunrise
07:31 Revatī ends
07:31 Moon >> Aries
18:44 Sunset
20:31 S1 ends
22:03 Mercury >> Pisces





Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
 March 13 04:04 S3 ends 06:34 Sunrise 18:23 Aśvinī ends 18:29 Sunset	 March 14 01:26 S4 ends 06:33 Sunrise 12:20 Sun >> Pisces 16:54 Bharanī ends 18:30 Sunset 22:38 Moon >> Taurus 23:26 S5 ends	 March 15 06:32 Sunrise 16:07 Kṛttikā ends 17:48 Mars >> Aquarius 18:31 Sunset 22:09 S6 ends	 March 16 06:31 Sunrise 16:04 Rohiṇī ends 18:31 Sunset 21:39 S7 ends
 March 20 00:22 S10 ends 06:26 Sunrise 18:33 Sunset 22:36 Puṣya ends	 March 21 02:23 S11 ends 06:25 Sunrise 18:34 Sunset	 March 22 01:25 Aśleṣā ends 01:25 Moon >> Leo 04:44 S12 ends 06:24 Sunrise 18:35 Sunset	 March 23 04:26 Maghā ends 06:23 Sunrise 07:18 S13 ends 18:35 Sunset
 March 27 02:55 Moon >> Libra 06:18 Sunrise 16:14 Citrā ends 17:06 K2 ends 18:37 Sunset	 March 28 06:17 Sunrise 18:37 Svātī ends 18:38 Sunset 18:57 K3 ends	 March 29 06:16 Sunrise 14:07 Moon >> Scorpio 18:38 Sunset 20:21 K4 ends 20:34 Viśakhā ends	 March 30 06:15 Sunrise 18:39 Sunset 21:14 K5 ends 22:02 Anurādhā ends
 April 03 04:35 Moon >> Capricorn 06:10 Sunrise 18:29 K9 ends 18:41 Sunset 21:46 Uttarāṣāḍha ends	 April 04 06:09 Sunrise 16:14 K10 ends 18:42 Sunset 20:10 Śravaṇa ends	 April 05 06:08 Sunrise 07:11 Moon >> Aquarius 13:29 K11 ends 18:05 Dhaniṣṭhā ends 18:42 Sunset	 April 06 06:06 Sunrise 10:19 K12 ends 15:38 Śatabhiṣaj ends 18:43 Sunset
 April 10 05:05 Aśvinī ends 06:02 Sunrise 17:32 S2 ends 18:45 Sunset	 April 11 03:04 Bharanī ends 06:01 Sunrise 08:39 Moon >> Taurus 15:03 S3 ends 18:46 Sunset	 April 12 01:36 Kṛttikā ends 06:00 Sunrise 13:12 S4 ends 18:46 Sunset	 April 13 00:49 Rohiṇī ends 05:59 Sunrise 12:04 S5 ends 12:43 Moon >> Gemini 18:47 Sunset 20:49 Sun >> Aries

Two Halves of the Year

In Charaka Saṁhitā¹, the year is divided into two halves, each divided into three portions of two months. The solar half of the year is from winter solstice to summer solstice. It is called the northward course (*uttarāyana* ²) where the days of the Sun lengthen. The lunar half of the year is from summer solstice to winter solstice, and is called the southward course (*dakṣiṇāyana*) where the nights of the Moon lengthen. Charaka divides each half-year into three seasons, making the six traditional Indian seasons.³ Each of these seasons is divided into two seasonal months.

The two halves of the year can easily be described as being divided by the two solstices. In this context, *uttara* means north (or upwards) and *ayana* means roadway, or course. *Dakṣiṇa* means south (or rightside). The two halves are called the southern and northern course of the Sun respectively.

In the image on the following page,⁴ the Sun rises at 30° southeast on the winter solstice. At the equinox it rises at directly 90° east. On the summer solstice it rises at 60° northeast. On each day of the northerly course (*Uttarāyana*), it rises more and more towards the north. After the summer solstice, the Sun begins to rise more towards the south each day, which creates the southerly course (*Dakṣiṇāyana*). The movement of the Sun in these two directions creates two astronomical halves of the year.⁵

Uttarāyana is also the Sun's movement from its lowest point in the sky (closest to Earth) at the winter solstice, towards its highest point in the sky at the summer solstice. *Dakṣiṇāyana* is the opposite motion, where the Sun becomes lower and lower in the sky. In *Uttarāyana*, shadows get shorter as the Sun gets higher in the sky. In *Dakṣiṇāyana*, shadows get longer as the Sun gets lower and has more of an angle to create shadows. The shadow length can be observed on a sundial, and indicates the day of the month. As the shadow shortens, our outward nature grows. As the shadow lengthens, the internal-emotional world grows. This cycle relates to the breath of the year. *Uttarāyana* is the exhalation, while *Dakṣiṇāyana* is the inhalation. The exhalation takes us outward and the inhalation brings us within. The solstices are the points in between the in and out breaths.

¹ Charaka Saṁhitā, Sūtrasthāna VI (Tasyāśita).

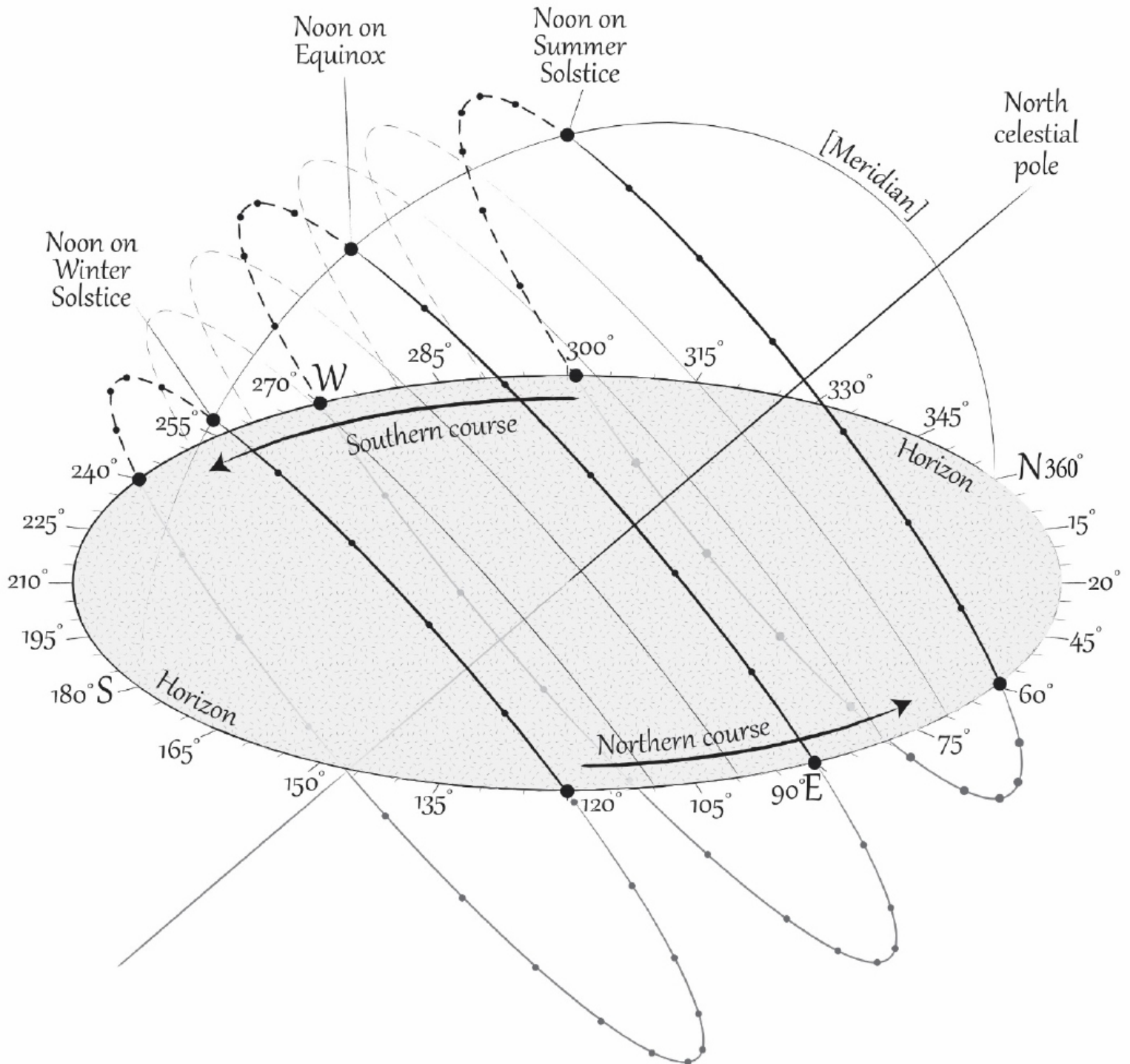
² Charaka actually uses the term *Ādityasyodagayana*- the Sun moving northward. *Uttarāyana* is the more common terminology, which complements the next verse using *dakṣiṇāyana* for the southern course of the Sun.

³ Charaka Saṁhitā, Sūtrasthāna VI.4. In different texts and different time periods and different Kingdoms of ancient India, there were other divisions of three, four or five seasons. The oldest texts use three seasons of four months (hence the *cātur-māsya* sacrifices and the three-axled wheel in Ṛgveda I.164.2 and I.164.48). The Taittirīya Saṁhitā VII.1.10.3-4 (and VII.3.8) mentions the five nights of sacrifice station one in the five seasons of the year. We see a standard five-season system (correlating to the five-saṁvatsara cycle as indicated in Taittirīya Saṁhitā I.4.14 when mentioned with the intercalary saṁvatsara) wherein the winter (*hemanta*) and the cool season (*śiśira*) are consciously merged (as noted by the dual form of the nomenclature in Taittirīya Saṁhitā I.6.2.3; I delight in the winter-cool seasons; delighted may *they* two delight me; *hemantaśiśirav ṛtūnām prīṇāmi tau mā prītau prīṇitām*). In this way, the Ṛgveda primarily uses five seasons, while the Yajurveda and Brāhmaṇas are using six. Taittirīya Saṁhitā VI.5.3.2 utilizes six seasons, so both systems are present in the same text.

⁴ Map for Sacramento, the capital of California, which is 38° north: about the northernmost tip of Jammu and Kashmir. This image has accurate angles and each dot on the Sun's path relates to an hour of time.

⁵ Modern texts books only discuss the seasons from a heliocentric view, which does not educate a person from their embodied geocentric standpoint of living on Earth. The change of season is created by the Earth's movement around the Sun, but it is *observed* and calculated from our standpoint on Earth as the Sun moving its position.

“Movement of the Sun”



Coordinates for Sacramento, California – latitude: $38^{\circ} 33' 20''$ N

Winter Solstice

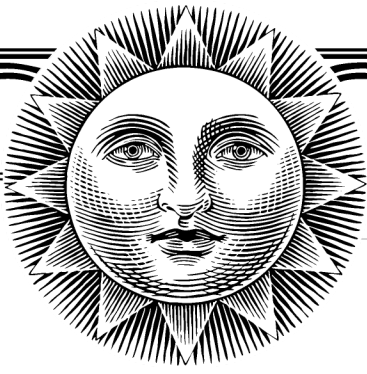
Sun rises at 120° ESE
 Sun sets at 240° WSW
 Day = 9.5 hours

Equinox

Sun rises at 90° E
 Sun sets at 270° W
 Day = 12 hours

Summer Solstice

Sun rises at 60° ENE
 Sun sets at 300° WNW
 Day = 15 hours



Amṛta Siddhi

04-09 06:02 to 05:05
04-09 07:31 to 05:05
04-21 17:06 to 05:48
05-07 05:35 to 15:31

Dagdha

05-05 05:37 to 17:42

Sarvārtha Siddhi

04-07 12:57 to 06:03
04-11 03:04 to 06:00
04-16 03:04 to 05:54
04-17 05:14 to 05:53
04-21 05:49 to 17:06
04-26 02:22 to 05:45
04-26 05:45 to 03:38
04-28 05:43 to 04:47
05-05 05:37 to 19:56
05-08 13:32 to 05:34

Tripuṣkara

04-15 01:33 to 05:55
04-20 05:50 to 22:42
04-20 14:03 to 22:42
04-30 07:05 to 05:40
05-04 05:38 to 22:06
05-04 20:39 to 22:06

Sunday

● April 07
06:05 Sunrise
06:54 K13 ends
07:38 Moon >> Pisces
12:57 Pūrvabhādra ends
18:43 Sunset

● April 14
00:48 Mṛgaśira ends
05:58 Sunrise
11:44 S6 ends
18:47 Sunset

○ April 21
05:51 Sunrise
17:06 Uttaraphālgunī ends
18:51 Sunset

○ April 28
04:26 Jyēṣṭhā ends
04:26 Moon >> Sagittarius
05:44 Sunrise
08:22 K4 ends
18:56 Sunset

● May 05
05:38 Sunrise
17:42 K12 ends
19:00 Sunset
19:56 Uttarabhādra ends

Monday

● April 08
Solar eclipse
03:21 K14 ends
06:04 Sunrise
10:11 Uttarabhādra ends
18:44 Sunset
21:12 Eclipse start
23:50 K15 ends
02:22 Eclipse end

● April 15
01:33 Ārdṛā ends
05:57 Sunrise
12:12 S7 ends
18:48 Sunset
20:37 Moon >> Cancer

○ April 22
01:11 S13 ends
05:50 Sunrise
18:52 Sunset
19:58 Hastā ends

○ April 29
04:47 Mūla ends
05:43 Sunrise
07:57 K5 ends
18:56 Sunset

● May 06
05:38 Sunrise
14:40 K13 ends
17:42 Revatī ends
17:42 Moon >> Aries
19:00 Sunset

Tuesday

● April 09
Vasanta Navratri
06:03 Sunrise
07:31 Revatī ends
07:31 Moon >> Aries
18:44 Sunset
20:31 S1 ends
22:03 Mercury >> Pisces

● April 16
03:04 Punarvasu ends
05:56 Sunrise
13:24 S8 ends
18:48 Sunset

○ April 23
Hanuman Jayanti
03:26 S14 ends
05:49 Sunrise
08:19 Mars >> Pisces
09:17 Moon >> Libra
18:52 Sunset
22:30 Citrā ends

○ April 30
04:41 Pūrvāṣāḍha ends
05:42 Sunrise
07:05 K6 ends
10:35 Moon >> Capricorn
18:57 Sunset

● May 07
05:37 Sunrise
11:41 K14 ends
15:31 Aśvinī ends
19:01 Sunset





Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
April 10 05:05 Āśvinī ends 06:02 Sunrise 17:32 S2 ends 18:45 Sunset	April 11 03:04 Bharanī ends 06:01 Sunrise 08:39 Moon >> Taurus 15:03 S3 ends 18:46 Sunset	April 12 01:36 Kṛttikā ends 06:00 Sunrise 13:12 S4 ends 18:46 Sunset	April 13 00:49 Rohiṇī ends 05:59 Sunrise 12:04 S5 ends 12:43 Moon >> Gemini 18:47 Sunset 20:49 Sun >> Aries
April 17 Rama Navami 05:14 Puṣya ends 05:55 Sunrise 15:14 S9 ends 18:49 Sunset	April 18 05:54 Sunrise 07:55 Āśleṣā ends 07:55 Moon >> Leo 17:32 S10 ends 18:50 Sunset	April 19 05:52 Sunrise 10:55 Maghā ends 18:50 Sunset 20:05 S11 ends	April 20 05:51 Sunrise 14:03 Pūrvaphālgunī ends 18:51 Sunset 20:49 Moon >> Virgo 22:42 S12 ends
April 24 05:18 S15 ends 05:48 Sunrise 18:53 Sunset 23:46 Venus >> Aries	April 25 00:39 Svātī ends 05:47 Sunrise 06:46 K1 ends 18:24 Mercury forward 18:54 Sunset 19:59 Moon >> Scorpio	April 26 02:22 Viśakhā ends 05:46 Sunrise 07:46 K2 ends 18:54 Sunset	April 27 03:38 Anurādhā ends 05:45 Sunrise 08:18 K3 ends 18:55 Sunset
May 01 04:08 Uttarāṣāḍha ends 05:41 Sunrise 05:46 K7 ends 11:54 Jupiter >> Taurus 18:57 Sunset	May 02 03:09 Śravaṇa ends 04:01 K8 ends 05:41 Sunrise 14:31 Moon >> Aquarius 18:58 Sunset	May 03 01:47 Dhaniṣṭhā ends 01:53 K9 ends 05:40 Sunrise 18:59 Sunset 23:24 K10 ends	May 04 00:05 Śatabhiṣaj ends 05:39 Sunrise 16:37 Moon >> Pisces 18:59 Sunset 20:39 K11 ends 22:06 Pūrvabhādra ends
May 08 05:36 Sunrise 08:51 K15 ends 13:32 Bharanī ends 19:02 Sunset 19:05 Moon >> Taurus	May 09 05:35 Sunrise 06:21 S1 ends 11:54 Kṛttikā ends 19:02 Sunset	May 10 Akshaya Tritiya 04:18 S2 ends 05:35 Sunrise 10:45 Rohiṇī ends 18:36 Mercury >> Aries 19:03 Sunset 22:24 Moon >> Gemini	May 11 02:50 S3 ends 05:34 Sunrise 10:14 Mṛgaśīra ends 19:04 Sunset

Seasons (Ṛtu)

Each half-year is divided into three seasons (ṛtu). Half the seasons are solar, and half are lunar. These seasons are particular to Southeast Asia, but the way of looking at them can deepen the way we look at seasons anywhere. Spring (*vasanta*) marks the head of the year and lasts approximately 60 days. It is followed by Summer (*grīṣma*), which is extremely hot in Asia. After this come the warm rains in the Rainy Season (*varṣa*). This is followed by the Autumn (*śarad*), which is a time of harvest. Then comes the first phase of Winter, called *Hemanta*, followed by the second phase called *Śisīra*. These two phases together are often called Winter, and the Cold, or Cool, Season.

In the Vedic period, deities ruled each of the seasons, and they were called on during prayers. Spring is ruled by the Vasus (the shining ones); Summer by the Rudras (destruction gods); and the Rainy Season by the Ādityas (creative potency of the forms of the Sun). Autumn is ruled by the Viśvadevas (universal principles), and the Winter seasons are ruled by the Maruts (wind gods).² In the Atharvaveda, the deities of the seasons were invoked in prayer, while later the seasons themselves were invoked. After the invocation of the seasons in the Taittirīya Saṁhitā (VII.1.18.1-2), the worshipper says, “Holy order have I placed upon truth; truth have I placed upon holy order.”³

Uttarāyana	Sun (Agnēya)
Śisīra: Cold Season	Maruts
Vasanta: Spring	Vasus
Grīṣma: Summer	Rudra
Dakṣiṇāyana	Moon (Saumya)
Varṣa: Rainy Season ²¹	Ādityas
Śarad: Autumn	Viśvadevas
Hemant: Winter	Maruts

The seasons (*ṛtu*) are seen to be the force of the Natural or Divine Order (*Ṛta*). There is law that is made by mankind, and then there is ‘that which is natural’ to the Universe: the way things are – *Ṛta*. The seasons cyclically unfold in their natural order. They are the external manifestation of the Natural Order of the Universe. By aligning ourselves with the seasons in ritual and lifestyle, we are aligning with the Divine Order.

There are certain Vedic rites performed with the fruits or grains of the particular season.⁴ The Spring was offered the life-sap/juice (*rasa*); the Summer given barley (*yava*); and the Rains were given the healing medicine (*auṣadhi*). The Autumn was given rice; the Winter was given pulses (*māṣa*); and the Cool Season was given sesame seeds (*tila*).⁵ It is said that the seasons made Prajapati sacrifice in this way, and then Prajapati made Indra sacrifice accordingly. The Vedic texts often performed seasonal rituals as part of their sacrificial practices. The hope was to propitiate the season so that it would yield good results. For example, by ritually making the Rainy Season happy, the rains would come on time and release in the proper amount (no late rains that kill the planted seedlings, or excess rain that washes them away).

Tāntrik literature divided the day into six portions of four hours, and mapped the different seasons onto the day. This is used to ensure that specific rituals are performed at the time that correlates to the desired effects. The seasons can also be found overlain on the breath. Uttarāyana is the exhalation, and Dakṣiṇāyana is the inhalation. As each half of the year is divided into three parts, so the breath is divided into three natural parts.

¹ I use the term Varṣa and its English translation of rains or rainy instead of “Monsoon” which is the Portuguese and Dutch variation of the Arabic word “mausim”.

² In the Taittirīya Āraṇyaka (I.3-4) Spring is ruled by the Vasus; Summer by Rudra-gaṇa; the Rainy Season by the Ādityas; Autumn by Rbhus (skilled artisan gods); and Winter seasons are ruled by the Maruts. In Taittirīya Saṁhitā (VII.1.18) Spring is associated with the Vasus and Gāyātrī meter; Summer is associated with Rudra and Triṣṭubh meter; the Rainy season is associated with the Ādityas and Jagatī meter; the Viśvadevas are associated with the Autumn and Anuṣṭubh meter; and the Winter seasons are associated with Paṅkti meter and the gods of the Angiras. They are also delineated in Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa II.6.19. The deities of each of the seasons are invoked in prayers in the Atharvaveda III.10.9, V.28.13, XI.6.17, and XIX.37.4.

³ āhaṁ dīkṣāṁ aruham ṛtasya patnīm gāyatreṇa chandasā brahmaṇā cartāṁ satye'dhām satyam ṛte'dhām | | Taittirīya Saṁhitā VII.1.18.1-2. Translation above by Arthur Keith.

⁴ Dr Raghavan, *Ṛtu in Sanskrit Literature*, p.6.

⁵ Taittirīya Saṁhitā VII.2.10.1-2.

After the lungs have been completely filled, the exhalation quickly comes out (Śísira) and then it balances its force (Spring) and exasperates itself at the end of the exhalation (Summer). The Rainy Season is the beginning of the inhalation, gasping to fill with breath; while the Autumn is the balanced, even exhalation, and the Winter is the final slow filling of the inhalation. The middle of the breath is naturally more balanced, and this is the location of the equinoxes.

Coming to Śiva's Wedding

The seasons can be anthropomorphized as living beings. They come to the sacrifice in the Vedic literature to partake in the Soma. In the Taittirīya Brāhmaṇa (III.10.4.1) they are seen as parts of a bird, with Spring as the head, the Winter months as the body, Summer and Autumn the wings, and the Rainy Season as the tail. In the Puruṣa Sūkta, when the gods performed the cosmic sacrifice, the Cosmic Person (*Puruṣa*) was the offering, Spring was the ghee, the Summer was the fuel, [the Rains were the purificatory water], and Autumn was the offering food.⁶

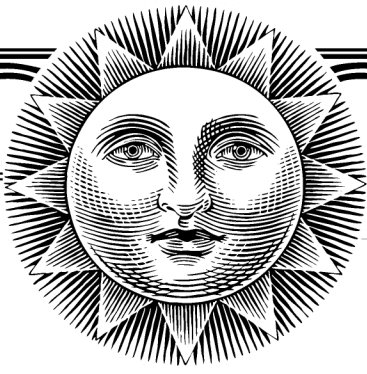
The seasons come as beautiful women dancing to Śiva and Parvatī's wedding in the Purāṇas.⁷ They are each wearing the elements of their season. Spring has anklets made of bees as she walks upon the lotuses of the forest. She holds a mango branch with fresh sprouts. Everything sprouts, grows, and flowers where she walks. Śiva and Parvatī relate to the Sun and Moon; and the seasons dancing at their wedding is an archetypal image of the Natural Order.⁸



⁶ Ṛgveda X.90.6.

⁷ Brahma Purāṇa 36.7. The seasons appear as beautiful women, each made of the elements of their season.

⁸ For the full article on the seasons, see <http://www.sutrajournal.com/the-six-seasons-part-one-by-freedom-cole>.



Sunday

Monday

Tuesday



May 12

05:33 Sunrise
10:25 Ārdṛā ends
19:04 Sunset



May 13

02:04 S5 ends
05:03 Moon >> Cancer
05:33 Sunrise
11:22 Punarvasu ends
19:05 Sunset



May 14

02:50 S6 ends
05:32 Sunrise
13:03 Puṣya ends
17:37 Sun >> Taurus
19:05 Sunset

Amṛta Siddhi

05-19 05:28 to 03:14
06-16 05:23 to 11:11

Dagdha

05-19 13:50 to 05:27
05-28 05:24 to 15:24
05-31 05:24 to 09:38
06-01 05:23 to 07:24
06-03 02:41 to 05:23
06-11 05:23 to 17:27
06-14 05:23 to 00:04
06-15 05:23 to 02:32

Dwipuṣkara

05-20 03:14 to 05:27

Sarvārtha Siddhi

05-13 11:22 to 05:31
05-14 13:03 to 05:30
05-23 09:13 to 05:26
05-24 05:26 to 10:09
05-26 05:25 to 10:34
06-03 01:39 to 05:23
06-04 22:33 to 05:23
06-05 05:23 to 21:15
06-05 21:15 to 05:23
06-09 20:19 to 05:23
06-10 05:23 to 21:38
06-11 05:23 to 23:37



May 19

00:21 Uttaraphālgunī ends
05:29 Sunrise
08:29 Venus >> Taurus
13:50 S11 ends
19:09 Sunset



May 20

03:14 Hastā ends
05:29 Sunrise
15:59 S12 ends
16:33 Moon >> Libra
19:09 Sunset



May 21

Nrsimha Jayanti
05:29 Sunrise
05:44 Citṛā ends
17:40 S13 ends
19:10 Sunset



May 26

05:27 Sunrise
10:34 Mūla ends
18:06 K3 ends
19:13 Sunset



May 27

05:26 Sunrise
10:12 Pūrvāṣāḍha ends
16:03 Moon >> Capricorn
16:54 K4 ends
19:13 Sunset



May 28

05:26 Sunrise
09:32 Uttarāṣāḍha ends
15:24 K5 ends
19:14 Sunset



June 02

03:14 Uttarabhādra ends
05:05 K10 ends
05:25 Sunrise
19:16 Sunset



June 03

01:39 Revatī ends
01:39 Moon >> Aries
02:41 K11 ends
05:25 Sunrise
19:17 Sunset



June 04

00:03 Aśvinī ends
00:18 K12 ends
05:24 Sunrise
19:17 Sunset
22:01 K13 ends
22:33 Bharanī ends



June 09

05:24 Sunrise
14:05 Moon >> Cancer
15:44 S3 ends
19:20 Sunset
20:19 Punarvasu ends



June 10

05:24 Sunrise
16:15 S4 ends
19:20 Sunset
21:38 Puṣya ends























June 11

05:24 Sunrise
17:27 S5 ends
19:20 Sunset
23:37 Aśleṣā ends
23:37 Moon >> Leo





Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
 May 15 04:19 S7 ends 05:32 Sunrise 15:23 Aśleṣā ends 15:23 Moon >> Leo 19:06 Sunset	 May 16 05:31 Sunrise 06:23 S8 ends 18:12 Maghā ends 19:07 Sunset	 May 17 05:30 Sunrise 08:49 S9 ends 19:07 Sunset 21:16 Pūrvaphālgunī ends	 May 18 04:03 Moon >> Virgo 05:30 Sunrise 11:23 S10 ends 19:08 Sunset
 May 22 05:28 Sunrise 07:45 Svāṭī ends 18:48 S14 ends 19:10 Sunset	 May 23 Buddha Purnima 02:54 Moon >> Scorpio 05:28 Sunrise 09:13 Viśakhā ends 19:11 Sunset 19:23 S15 ends	 May 24 05:27 Sunrise 10:09 Anurādhā ends 19:12 Sunset 19:25 K1 ends	 May 25 05:27 Sunrise 10:34 Jyēṣṭhā ends 10:34 Moon >> Sagittarius 18:58 K2 ends 19:12 Sunset
 May 29 05:26 Sunrise 08:37 Śravaṇa ends 13:40 K6 ends 19:14 Sunset 20:05 Moon >> Aquarius	 May 30 05:25 Sunrise 07:30 Dhaniṣṭā ends 11:44 K7 ends 19:15 Sunset	 May 31 05:25 Sunrise 06:12 Śatabhiṣaj ends 09:38 K8 ends 12:05 Mercury >> Taurus 19:15 Sunset 23:09 Moon >> Pisces	 June 01 04:46 Pūrvabhādra ends 05:25 Sunrise 07:24 K9 ends 15:13 Mars >> Aries 19:16 Sunset
 June 05 04:12 Moon >> Taurus 05:24 Sunrise 19:18 Sunset 19:55 K14 ends 21:15 Kṛttikā ends	 June 06 05:24 Sunrise 18:07 K15 ends 19:18 Sunset 20:15 Rohiṇī ends	 June 07 05:24 Sunrise 07:54 Moon >> Gemini 16:45 S1 ends 19:19 Sunset 19:41 Mṛgaśira ends	 June 08 05:24 Sunrise 15:56 S2 ends 19:19 Sunset 19:41 Ārdrā ends
 June 12 05:24 Sunrise 18:14 Venus >> Gemini 19:17 S6 ends 19:21 Sunset	 June 13 02:10 Maghā ends 05:24 Sunrise 19:21 Sunset 21:33 S7 ends	 June 14 05:06 Pūrvaphālgunī ends 05:24 Sunrise 11:53 Moon >> Virgo 19:21 Sunset 22:56 Mercury >> Gemini	 June 15 00:04 S8 ends 00:07 Sun >> Gemini 05:24 Sunrise 08:12 Uttaraphālgunī ends 19:22 Sunset

Saṅkrānti

Saṅkrānti is when the Sun changes sign and has not yet reached greater than one degree, therefore making the Sun's position between zero and one degree. There are 7 types of Saṅkrānti depending on the day it occurs, each having its own name.

The solar day of Saṅkrānti starts the new sidereal solar month. There were a number of different variations to this calculation in ancient India. In the Southwestern part of India (ancient Malabar region), if the Sun changed signs before 1pm (18 ghaṭikas) then that was the Saṅkrānti day, and if it changed after, then the next day was utilized. In Tamil Nadu, if the Saṅkrānti happens before sunset (30 ghaṭikas) they use that day while after sunset they use the next day. In Bengal, they use the day that has Saṅkrānti before midnight (45 ghaṭikas). In Odisha, the Saṅkrānti day was whatever solar day the Sun changed signs (Vedic day is sunrise to sunrise).

This would have ancient calendars in different kingdoms starting on different days. For those who use pope Gregor's tropical calendar this has little importance, but in ancient times, this changed the beginning of the month and could have large implications with adhika and kṣaya months.

For this Vedic calendar, we utilize the Sun changing signs before 1pm (18 ghaṭikas) as the day of Saṅkrānti. When the Sun has just changed signs, work is less effective. I use the analogy that if you install a fence on Saṅkrānti, you realize the next day that it is in the wrong place and have to repeat the work. In this way, it is better to not work that day (and you can do so guilt free as it would be unproductive anyway). My nickname for Saṅkrānti is 'beach day'; it's better to go to the beach. I use the 1pm rule to ensure that the day you take off is the day where the Sun is zero degrees for the largest amount of normal working hours.

It ancient times the Saṅkrānti day held religious importance. In predictive astrology, the charts of each Saṅkrānti are used to predict elements of the country's politics, for example, Libra Saṅkrānti is the time to predict the country's finances. The charts on the side of the each month are the planetary positions at the moment the Sun changes sign at the capital of California.

If someone is born on a Saṅkrānti, it is considered an astrological problem (*doṣa*). Saṅkrānti doṣa is when a person is born while the Sun changes sign and has not yet reached greater than one degree, therefore making the Sun's position between zero and one degree. The pūjā to remedy this consists of the ceremonial worship of the Sun, Moon and Śiva in kalaśa and bathing with the blessed water afterward. Then regular repetitions of Mṛtyunjaya jāpa is performed.

The Mṛtyunjaya mantra was given by Śiva to Venus after great austerities. In its full form, it gave Venus the power to bring the dead back to life (*Mṛtasañjīvanī*).¹ We can understand this as bringing the ojas back into the vāta-depleted dying body. In this way, the mantra will increase ojas, supporting the body's own immunity and allowing the body to heal itself. Its power is so great that it will even attract the proper doctors and medicines into an individual's life.

This mantra is normally advised to be done one mālā in the morning and one mālā in the evening for forty days, or until the disorder goes away. This equals 80 mālās, or approximately 8,000 repetitions of the mantra. If a person is too sick to be able to chant the mantra, a tape can be played with the mantra near them, and another person can do the mantras and offer them to the sick individual. Mṛtyunjaya homa (offering sesame seeds with 800 repetitions of Mṛtyunjaya)² and associated rituals are also beneficial if they can be done.

*tryambakam yajāmahe sugandhim puṣṭivardhanam
urvārukamīva bandhanān mṛtyormukṣīya māmṛtāt*

¹ Śiva-Mahāpurāṇam, Rudra Saṁhitā, Yuddha Kaṇḍa, chapter 50

² 1/10th the amount done in japa is offered in homa for best results.

Interaction of Solar and Lunar Months

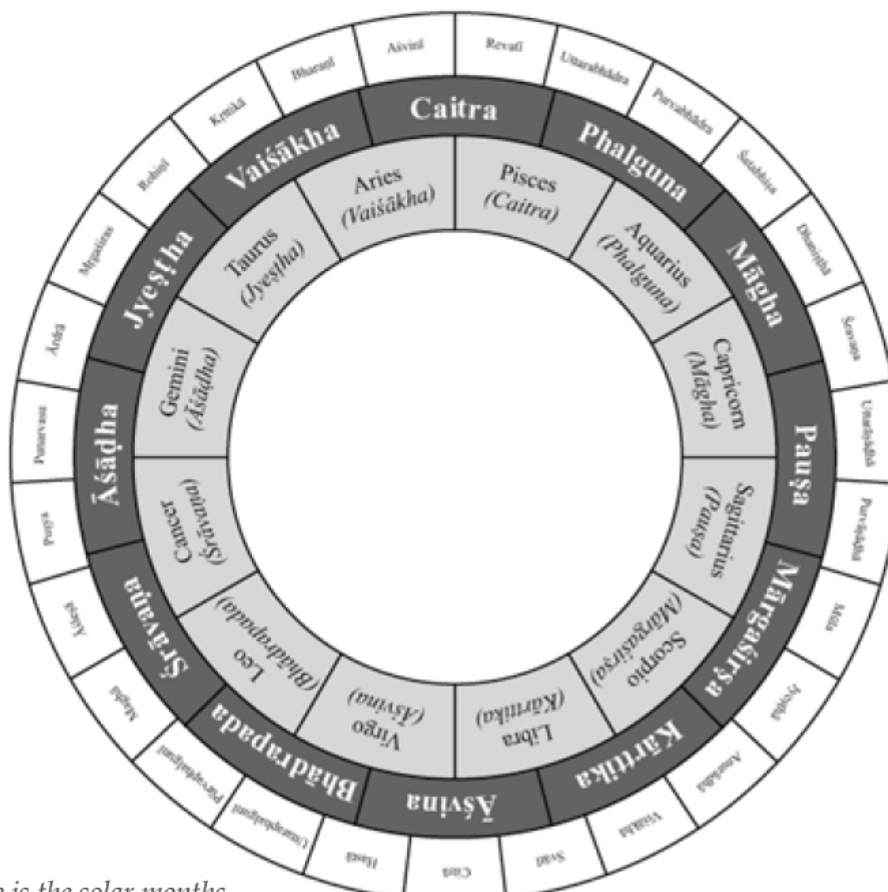
As the sidereal solar year begins with Meṣa saṅkrānti (Sun entry into Aries), this is also the first solar month. A solar month is based upon the motion of the Sun through each of its signs, and is related to the energy of the Sun. The second month begins with the Sun at 0° of Taurus (Vṛṣabha saṅkrānti). As the Sun's velocity varies, a solar month will have either 29, 30 or 31 days.

The solar months are considered the hinges, and the synodic lunar months the doors, of the Vedic calendar. The lunar month has its name determined by a New Moon conjunction occurring relative to a particular saṅkrānti. Vedic and Hindu rituals, festivals and vratas are determined according to the lunar month (the door); but that door is determined based upon the solar month (the hinge that opens the door).

The lunar month is named according to the solar month in which it has its New Moon conjunction. Presently, in India, it is the sidereal solar year beginning with Aries that determines the entire lunar year. In the ancient calendar text, Vedāṅga Jyotiṣam, the mutual relation of solar and lunar months is kept from tropical Saṅkrāntis, starting at the winter solstice.

When a standard All-India calendar was being created during 1952–7, the Calendar Reform Committee recommended that the luni-solar months be linked to the tropical months. This suggestion was not followed, since the calendar had been linked to the sidereal months for approximately one millennium. The Indian government instead created a tropical solar calendar with months named after the classical sidereal nakṣatra months, which was not accepted by most Indians. The committee named as the "Review of Committee on Indian Calendar and Positional Astronomy" met in 1986 to make new recommendations, which were not followed. Finally, new recommendations in 2004 were accepted to make the solar months coincide with the sidereal zodiac signs.

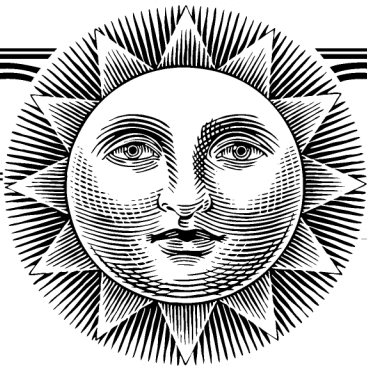
The luni-solar calendar is a type of cosmic attunement that connects us to an organic time. It is the interaction of the solar year with the lunar cycles that determines intercalary months, which allows the lunar months to align with the seasons. This is a dance between the Sun and Moon, as well as between fire and water. This dance is the balance we aim to achieve in ourselves between the male and female polarities.



Innermost circle is the solar months.

Middle circle is lunar month named according to the New Moon conjunction.

Here the lunar month starts in the middle, but it may start anywhere within the sign.



Amṛta Siddhi

06-16 05:23 to 11:11
06-19 17:21 to 05:24

Dagdha

06-11 05:23 to 17:27
06-14 05:23 to 00:04
06-15 05:23 to 02:32
06-25 23:11 to 05:25
06-27 05:25 to 18:40
06-28 16:27 to 05:26
06-29 14:20 to 05:26
07-01 10:26 to 05:27
07-11 10:04 to 05:32

Sarvārtha Siddhi

06-09 20:19 to 05:23
06-10 05:23 to 21:38
06-11 05:23 to 23:37
06-20 05:24 to 18:08
06-23 17:02 to 05:25
06-24 15:52 to 05:25
06-30 07:32 to 05:27
07-02 05:27 to 04:38
07-03 05:28 to 04:05
07-04 04:05 to 05:28
07-06 04:04 to 05:29
07-08 05:30 to 06:01
07-09 05:30 to 07:50

Tripuṣkara

06-18 15:54 to 05:23
06-23 05:24 to 03:26
06-23 17:02 to 03:26
07-02 05:27 to 04:38
07-02 08:42 to 04:38
07-06 05:29 to 04:46
07-07 04:26 to 04:46

Sunday

☉ June 09
05:24 Sunrise
14:05 Moon >> Cancer
15:44 S3 ends
19:20 Sunset
20:19 Punarvasu ends

☉ June 16
02:32 S9 ends
05:24 Sunrise
11:11 Hastā ends
19:22 Sunset

☉ June 23
05:13 K1 ends
05:25 Sunrise
17:02 Pūrvāṣāḍha ends
19:24 Sunset
22:46 Moon >> Capricorn

☉ June 30
01:31 Saturn retro
05:28 Sunrise
07:32 Revatī ends
07:32 Moon >> Aries
12:19 K9 ends
19:24 Sunset

☉ July 07
Rath Yatra
04:13 Venus >> Cancer
04:26 S1 ends
04:46 Punarvasu ends
05:30 Sunrise
19:24 Sunset

Monday

☉ June 10
05:24 Sunrise
16:15 S4 ends
19:20 Sunset
21:38 Puṣya ends

☉ June 17
00:33 Moon >> Libra
04:44 S10 ends
05:24 Sunrise
13:48 Citrā ends
19:22 Sunset

☉ June 24
03:26 K2 ends
05:26 Sunrise
15:52 Uttaraṣāḍha ends
19:24 Sunset

☉ July 01
05:28 Sunrise
06:24 Aśvinī ends
10:26 K10 ends
19:24 Sunset

☉ July 08
04:59 S2 ends
05:31 Sunrise
06:01 Puṣya ends
19:24 Sunset

Tuesday

☉ June 11
05:24 Sunrise
17:27 S5 ends
19:20 Sunset
23:37 Aśleṣā ends
23:37 Moon >> Leo

☉ June 18
05:25 Sunrise
06:25 S11 ends
15:54 Svātī ends
19:23 Sunset





















☉ June 25
01:23 K3 ends
05:26 Sunrise
14:31 Śravaṇa ends
19:24 Sunset
23:11 K4 ends

☉ July 02
05:25 Bharaṇī ends
05:28 Sunrise
08:42 K11 ends
11:12 Moon >> Taurus
19:24 Sunset

☉ July 09
05:31 Sunrise
06:09 S3 ends
07:50 Aśleṣā ends
07:50 Moon >> Leo
19:24 Sunset





Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
 June 12 05:24 Sunrise 18:14 Venus >> Gemini 19:17 S6 ends 19:21 Sunset	 June 13 02:10 Maghā ends 05:24 Sunrise 19:21 Sunset 21:33 S7 ends	 June 14 05:06 Pūrvaphālgunī ends 05:24 Sunrise 11:53 Moon >> Virgo 19:21 Sunset 22:56 Mercury >> Gemini	 June 15 00:04 S8 ends 00:07 Sun >> Gemini 05:24 Sunrise 08:12 Uttaraphālgunī ends 19:22 Sunset
 June 19 05:25 Sunrise 07:28 S12 ends 11:03 Moon >> Scorpio 17:21 Viśakhā ends 19:23 Sunset	 June 20 05:25 Sunrise 07:50 S13 ends 18:08 Anurādhā ends 19:23 Sunset	 June 21 05:25 Sunrise 07:32 S14 ends 18:17 Jyesthā ends 18:17 Moon >> Sagittarius 19:23 Sunset	 June 22 05:25 Sunrise 06:37 S15 ends 17:52 Mūla ends 19:23 Sunset
 June 26 01:47 Moon >> Aquarius 05:26 Sunrise 13:03 Dhanīṣṭā ends 19:24 Sunset 20:55 K5 ends	 June 27 05:27 Sunrise 11:35 Śatabhiṣaj ends 18:40 K6 ends 19:24 Sunset	 June 28 04:30 Moon >> Pisces 05:27 Sunrise 10:09 Pūrvabhādra ends 16:27 K7 ends 19:24 Sunset	 June 29 05:27 Sunrise 08:47 Uttarabhādra ends 12:13 Mercury >> Cancer 14:20 K8 ends 19:24 Sunset
 July 03 04:38 Kṛttikā ends 05:29 Sunrise 07:10 K12 ends 19:24 Sunset	 July 04 04:05 Rohiṇī ends 05:29 Sunrise 05:54 K13 ends 15:56 Moon >> Gemini 19:24 Sunset	 July 05 03:53 Mṛgaśira ends 04:58 K14 ends 05:29 Sunrise 19:24 Sunset	 July 06 04:04 Ārdrā ends 04:27 K15 ends 05:30 Sunrise 19:24 Sunset 22:32 Moon >> Cancer
 July 10 05:32 Sunrise 07:52 S4 ends 10:13 Maghā ends 19:23 Sunset	 July 11 05:32 Sunrise 10:04 S5 ends 13:02 Pūrvaphālgunī ends 19:23 Sunset 19:47 Moon >> Virgo	 July 12 05:33 Sunrise 12:33 S6 ends 16:06 Uttaraphālgunī ends 18:26 Mars >> Taurus 19:23 Sunset	 July 13 05:33 Sunrise 15:06 S7 ends 19:12 Hastā ends 19:23 Sunset

Frequencies of the Tithi

Here we will look at the factors that flavor the nature of a tithi. Planetary lords and elemental rulership are the core essence of a tithi's nature. The ruling deity is the special nature (*prabhava*) of the lunar phase. Then there are the deities that are worshiped on the phase which give further insight into how we can utilize this portion of time.

The fifteen tithis of the waxing and waning halves are also broken down into five groups according to the five elemental aspects of desire. The elements are seen to create cycles of a six pointed star when mapped into the degrees of the zodiac. The planetary and elemental nature are integrated. The planet which rules the tithi is used to determine the nature of desire and its strength on that particular lunar day. The element is used to see the expression of the desire.

Tṛtīyā tithi (3rd) is ruled by Mars but as it is Jaya (ruled by ākāśa) so it gives a lot of energy to work together, as ākāśa is the binding force that holds things together. Ekādaśī tithi (11th) is ruled by Mars and it is Nanda (ruled by fire) so the fighting desire is very strong. Mars is passionate, energetic, and creates conflict, it is not good for marriage, though good for war and leadership. Fasting on Ekādaśī removes anger issues, because this is the energy arising on this day. Vaiṣṇavas religiously fast on this eleventh tithi to perfect their peaceful nature. No one will fight with the one who has done this fast for some time. Fasting is the root remedy, ritual can be done in addition to clear that energy from ourselves. This tithi can also be utilized to harness these intense energies for activities that need fierceness.

Element	Tithi	Name
fire (agni)	1, 6, 11	happy (nanda)
earth (pṛthvī)	2, 7, 12	fortunate (bhadra)
space (ākāśa)	3, 8, 13	triumph (jaya)
water (jala)	4, 9, 14	empty (rikta)
air (vāyu)	5, 10, 15	full (pūrṇa)

Pratipada, the first tithi, is ruled by the Sun and it is a Nanda/fire tithi. It is associated with purification, internal cleansing from the past so a new month can begin. The sixth tithi is ruled by Venus but a Nanda/fire tithi; fire and water are inimical elements and battle each other. This is the tithi of the war god Skanda or the Greek huntress goddess Artemis. The fourteenth tithi is ruled by Venus and it is a Rikta/water tithi, so this is the phase where infidelity is strongest. Those that have had problems being faithful or have suffered infidelity from their partners can fast on this tithi to protect themselves from those desires (in themselves or their partner). The waning fourteenth is the most unfaithful, and old lovers or those that have intimate desires will often be in touch during this time. In this way, the various phases take on a certain nature.

The full moon (S15) is ruled by Saturn and is a Pūrṇa/air tithi. Satya Nārāyaṇa (the god of truth) is worshipped on this day, to remove the negativities of Saturn. For those who want to overcome issues with dishonesty or being lied to, this phase is the time to fast and do ritual for the god of truth.

The dark moon and the eighth phase of the Moon is ruled by the north node, Rāhu, and has a deceptive and confusing energy, respectively. Fasting on these phases removes the energy of deception or confusion from yourself. If someone deceives us, it is because we have karma with deception, so by fasting on this day, it prevents those actions. It removes deceptive ideas from our consciousness and thereby removes the energy that attracts deception to us. All these tithi remedies work on the understanding that the outside is reflective of some aspect of our own self; the gullible invite a deceiver since they are deceiving themselves by not being aware of the light and the shadow. The tithi fasts and rituals work with the deep seated desires that live in our unconscious mind where thoughts, both light and shadow, arise from. Fasting on the dark moon is the greatest cleansing of the shadow self. For someone with a shadow that controls them, or someone who often loses their mind to other's control, the dark moon fast with the worship of the goddess Kālī brings inner strength and clarity.

Intense emotions are triggered in our life, and we believe that we are angry or anxious or some other type of intense emotion. Relationships are destroyed because of emotional upsets and how they are handled. Understanding the cycles and seeing what astrological movements brings up issues in our personal life allows us to be able to be unattached to intense waves of negative emotions. If you begin fighting with your partner as the dark moon energy grows strong, you

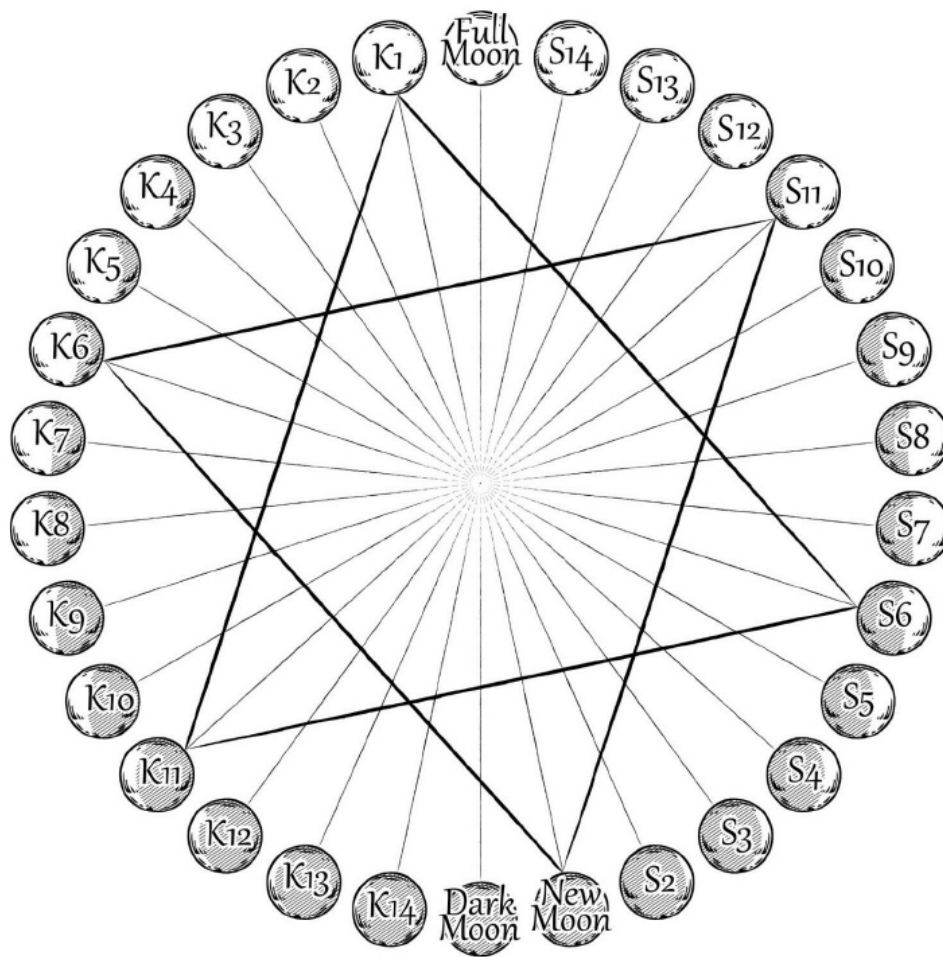
can just let go of the issue and choose to resolve things in a few days. In allowing the friction to pass, what was considered an issue can be cleared up quickly and easily. As a general thumb rule, one can do fasting and ritual on Ekadaśī (11th) for Mars related issues, full moon for Saturn related issues, and dark moon for Rāhu related issues.

The rikta (empty) tithis are not considered for beneficial actions, but it is recommended to pay debts on those days, so they go away faster. Particularly, rikta tithis falling on a Tuesday or a Saturday make the debt go away quickly (whatever you do, just don't buy something you want to have for a long time on those kind of days).

Naming of the Days

A tithi can change at any time of the day or night. For civil purposes,¹ in the luni-solar calendar, the solar day-night is named (number of the day) according to the tithi at sunrise. The Ṛgveda says the Moon (*Soma*) creates the days by going before them at dawn, which can be seen as the nature of how the days are named by the tithi at sunrise. The Ṛgveda continues saying that the Moon gives portions (*bhāga*) to each of the gods.² These portions can be seen as the offering of its light when it wanes to the Sun or they can be seen as the tithi marking off each day as they are ruled by different deities.

Sometimes, a day/number is skipped, sometimes there will be two days with the same number, as the Moon moves in its elliptical motion. For the layman, an averaged length tithi is 23 hours 37 minutes and 28 seconds; when the median synodic month is divided by 30.³ In actuality, each tithi varies in length. Because of the anomaly, there are short (*hrasva*) tithi and long (*dīrgha*) tithi.⁴ When the tithi is short it may begin after sunrise and end before the next sunrise, making it disappear from naming a day. This is called *kṣaya tithi*. When a tithi is long, it may start just before sunrise and end after the next sunrise giving two days that are named by the same tithi. This is called an *adhika tithi*. Imagine having January third disappear so that the calendar goes from the second to the fourth- this would be a *kṣaya tithi*. The opposite of this would be having January 18th happen twice- which is like an *adhika tithi*.

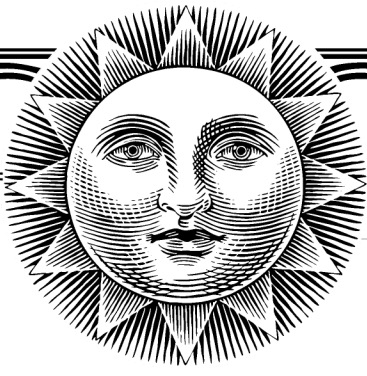


¹ Civil purposes refers to government and business administrative activities. A financial transaction or a day at work would be recorded based on the nomenclature of the tithi at sunrise. To ensure clarity, the day of the week was stated with the tithi, in case a tithi overlapped two different days of the week.

² The entire Sūkta 10.85 has a large amount of astronomical and calendrical references that are wrapped in myth and poetic symbolism. The particular verses mentioned here are 10.85.18-19.

³ According to *Sūrya Siddhanta*, the minima of a tithi is 54 ghatis (21 hours and 36 minutes) and the maxima of a tithi is 65 ghatis (26 hours). According to the research of S.D. Bhāskarācārya calculated the mean length of a tithi is 23 hours 37 minutes and 28 seconds which is calculated as 64 tithis in 63 Sāvāna days (unit of civil day), this is written as 64/63 (or .984375).

⁴ S.D. Sharma, from the Department of Physics at Punjabi University, Astro-research Section, indicates in his paper *Maxima and Minima of Tithis* (p.115) that the minima can be 50 ghatis (20 hours) and maxima can be up to 67 ghatis (26 hours and 48 minutes).

**Amṛta Siddhi**

07-17 05:34 to 03:10
07-26 14:28 to 05:40
08-14 05:50 to 12:10

Dagdha

07-26 01:58 to 05:39

Dwipuṣkara

07-23 05:38 to 10:23
08-10 05:48 to 05:46
08-11 05:45 to 05:46

Sarvārtha Siddhi

07-21 05:36 to 00:12
07-22 05:37 to 22:19
07-28 05:40 to 11:45
07-30 05:41 to 10:21
07-31 05:42 to 10:10
07-31 10:10 to 05:43
08-02 10:56 to 05:44
08-04 05:44 to 13:24
08-11 05:46 to 05:48

Sunday

July 14

05:34 Sunrise
08:41 Moon >> Libra
17:26 S8 ends
19:22 Sunset
22:04 Citrā ends

Monday

July 15

05:34 Sunrise
19:19 S9 ends
19:22 Sunset

Tuesday

July 16

00:27 Svātī ends
05:35 Sunrise
10:54 Sun >> Cancer
19:22 Sunset
19:50 Moon >> Scorpio
20:34 S10 ends



July 21

Guru Purnima

01:47 Pūrvāṣāḍha ends
05:37 Sunrise
07:25 Moon >> Capricorn
15:47 S15 ends
19:20 Sunset



July 22

00:12 Uttaraṣāḍha ends
05:38 Sunrise
13:12 K1 ends
19:19 Sunset
22:19 Śravaṇa ends



July 23

05:39 Sunrise
09:18 Moon >> Aquarius
10:23 K2 ends
19:19 Sunset
20:16 Dhaniṣṭhā ends



July 28

05:41 Sunrise
11:45 Aśvinī ends
19:16 Sunset
19:28 K8 ends



July 29

05:42 Sunrise
10:53 Bharanī ends
16:43 Moon >> Taurus
17:56 K9 ends
19:16 Sunset



July 30

05:43 Sunrise
10:21 Kṛttikā ends
16:45 K10 ends
19:15 Sunset



August 04

05:45 Sunrise
13:24 Puṣya ends
16:43 K15 ends
19:11 Sunset



August 05

05:46 Sunrise
10:27 Mercury retro
15:19 Aśleṣā ends
15:19 Moon >> Leo
18:03 S1 ends
19:11 Sunset



August 06

05:47 Sunrise
17:41 Maghā ends
19:10 Sunset
19:52 S2 ends



August 11

05:45 S6 ends
05:46 Citrā ends
05:49 Sunrise
19:06 Sunset



August 12

05:50 Sunrise
07:55 S7 ends
08:30 Svātī ends
19:05 Sunset

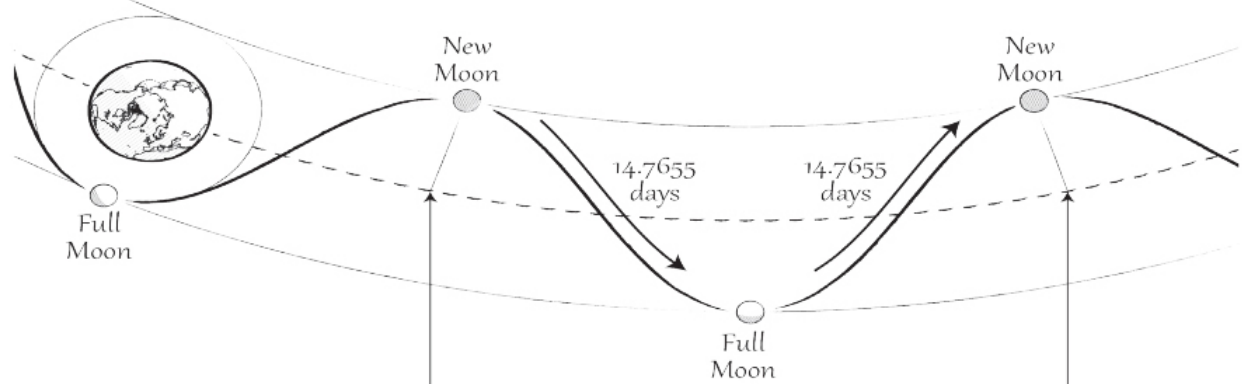
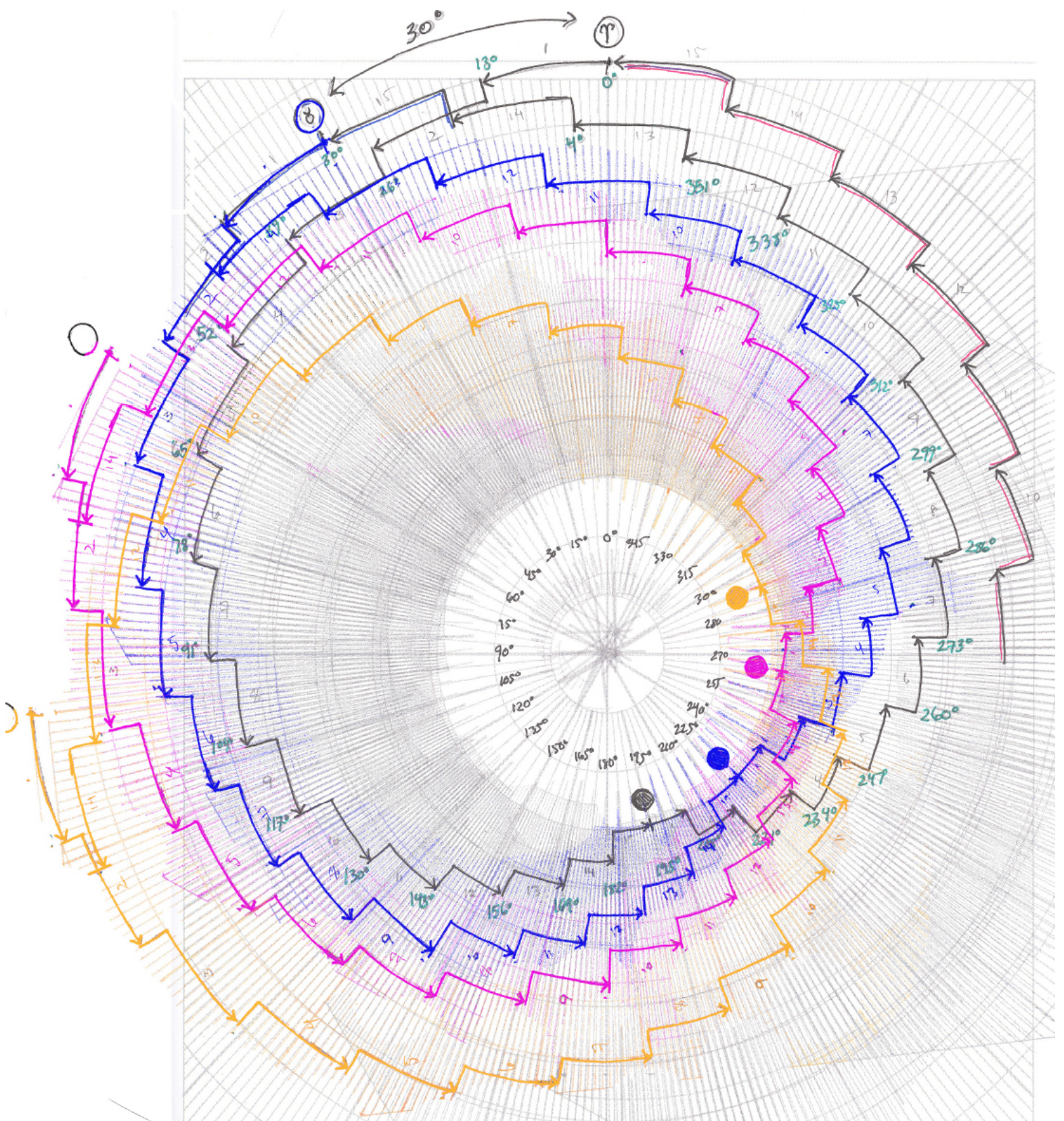


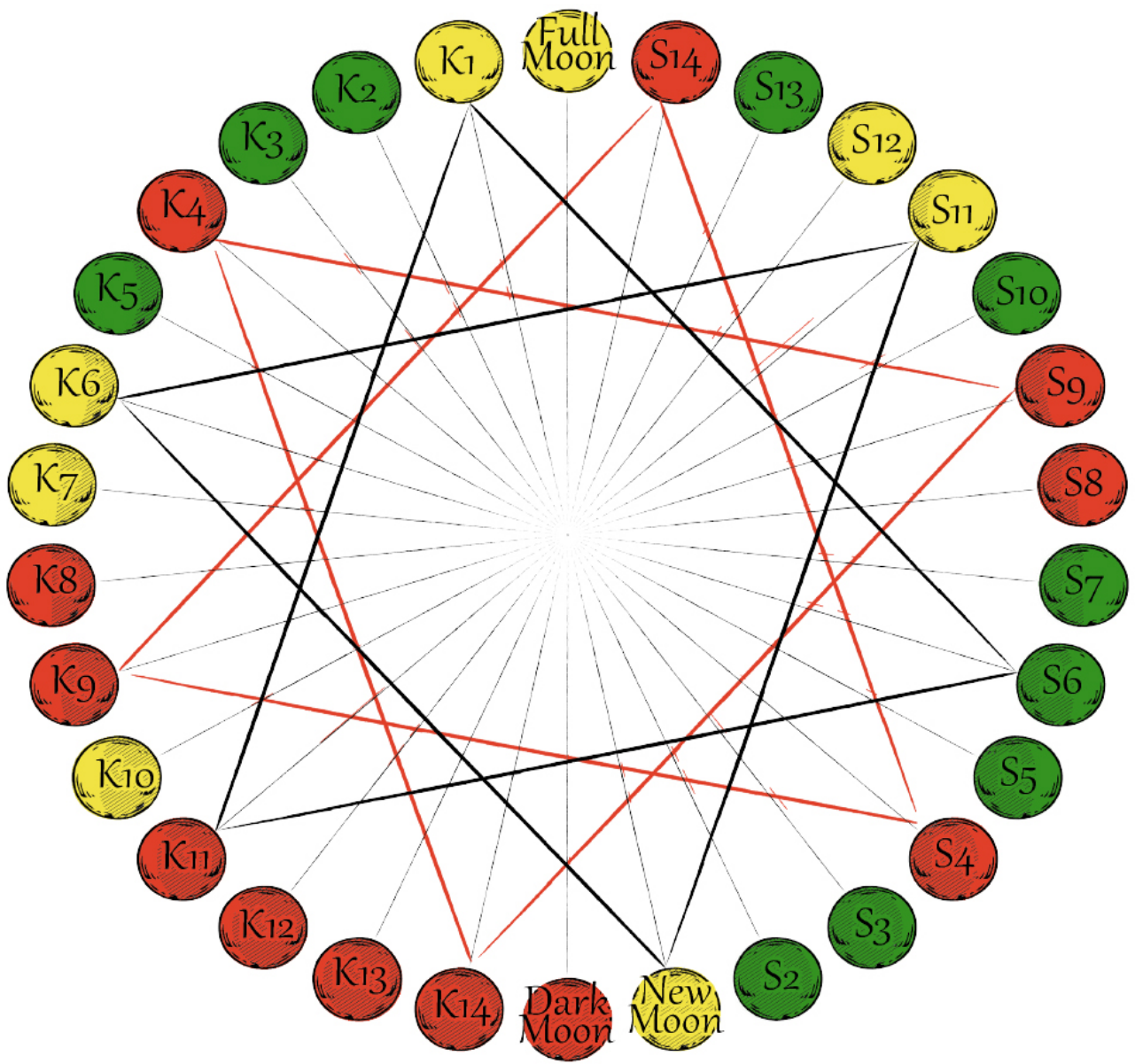
August 13

04:13 Moon >> Scorpio
05:51 Sunrise
09:31 S8 ends
10:42 Viśakhā ends
19:04 Sunset



Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<p>○ July 17</p> <p>02:12 Viśakhā ends 05:35 Sunrise 19:21 Sunset 21:03 S11 ends</p>	<p>○ July 18</p> <p>03:10 Anurādhā ends 05:36 Sunrise 19:21 Sunset 20:44 S12 ends</p>	<p>○ July 19</p> <p>03:23 Jyēṣṭhā ends 03:23 Moon >> Sagittarius 05:36 Sunrise 19:21 Sunset 19:41 S13 ends 20:17 Mercury >> Leo</p>	<p>○ July 20</p> <p>02:53 Mūla ends 05:37 Sunrise 17:59 S14 ends 19:20 Sunset</p>
<p>○ July 24</p> <p>05:39 Sunrise 07:30 K3 ends 18:12 Śatabhiṣaj ends 19:18 Sunset</p>	<p>○ July 25</p> <p>04:40 K4 ends 05:40 Sunrise 10:43 Moon >> Pisces 16:14 Pūrvabhādra ends 19:18 Sunset</p>	<p>○ July 26</p> <p>01:58 K5 ends 05:40 Sunrise 14:28 Uttarabhādra ends 19:17 Sunset 23:30 K6 ends</p>	<p>○ July 27</p> <p>05:41 Sunrise 12:58 Revatī ends 12:58 Moon >> Aries 19:17 Sunset 21:19 K7 ends</p>
<p>● July 31</p> <p>05:43 Sunrise 10:10 Rohiṇī ends 14:13 Venus >> Leo 15:56 K11 ends 19:14 Sunset 22:13 Moon >> Gemini</p>	<p>● August 01</p> <p>05:44 Sunrise 10:22 Mṛgaśira ends 15:29 K12 ends 19:14 Sunset</p>	<p>● August 02</p> <p>05:44 Sunrise 10:56 Ārdrā ends 15:27 K13 ends 19:13 Sunset</p>	<p>● August 03</p> <p>05:39 Moon >> Cancer 05:45 Sunrise 11:57 Punarvasu ends 15:51 K14 ends 19:12 Sunset</p>
<p>● August 07</p> <p>05:47 Sunrise 19:09 Sunset 20:28 Pūrvaphālgunī ends 22:06 S3 ends</p>	<p>● August 08</p> <p>03:12 Moon >> Virgo 05:48 Sunrise 19:08 Sunset 23:31 Uttaraphālgunī ends</p>	<p>● August 09</p> <p>Nag Panchami 00:37 S4 ends 05:48 Sunrise 19:08 Sunset</p>	<p>● August 10</p> <p>02:42 Hastā ends 03:14 S5 ends 05:49 Sunrise 16:16 Moon >> Libra 19:07 Sunset</p>
<p>○ August 14</p> <p>05:51 Sunrise 10:24 S9 ends 12:10 Anurādhā ends 19:03 Sunset</p>	<p>○ August 15</p> <p>05:52 Sunrise 10:27 S10 ends 12:50 Jyēṣṭhā ends 12:50 Moon >> Sagittarius 19:02 Sunset</p>	<p>○ August 16</p> <p>05:52 Sunrise 09:40 S11 ends 12:41 Mūla ends 19:01 Sunset 19:16 Sun >> Leo</p>	<p>○ August 17</p> <p>05:53 Sunrise 08:06 S12 ends 11:46 Pūrvāṣāḍha ends 17:26 Moon >> Capricorn 19:00 Sunset</p>

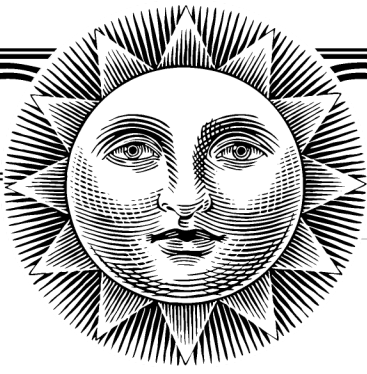




Generalized Quality of the Tithi

There are specific qualities of each tithi and then there are more general understandings of their auspicious and harsh energies. In these charts, green represents the tithi generally considered beneficial for good works. Yellow tithi indicate certain tithi that are beneficial for certain actions but not all actions. Red are considered inauspicious tithi. Red tithi are considered beneficial for paying your debts or working with such things that you want to die or go away early.

Good is Green, Average (“if Moon strong”), Avoid Red (Bright fortnight and first five tithi of the dark half)		
Prātipad (1)	Ṣaṣṭī (6)	Ekādaśī (11)
Dvītiyā (2)	Saptamī (7)	Dvadaśī (12)
Tṛtīyā (3)	Aṣṭamī (8)	Trayodaśī (13)
Chaturthī (4)	Navamī (9)	Chaturdaśī (14)
Pañchamī (5)	Daśamī (10)	Pūrṇimā/Amāvasyā



Sunday

Monday

Tuesday



August 11

05:49 Sunrise
19:06 Sunset



August 12

05:50 Sunrise
07:55 S7 ends
08:30 Svātī ends
19:05 Sunset



August 13

04:13 Moon >> Scorpio
05:51 Sunrise
09:31 S8 ends
10:42 Viśakhā ends
19:04 Sunset

Amṛta Siddhi

08-14 05:50 to 12:10
08-23 05:55 to 19:52

Dwipuṣkara

08-11 05:45 to 05:46

Sarvārtha Siddhi

08-11 05:46 to 05:48
08-18 05:52 to 10:13
08-19 05:53 to 08:08
08-22 22:03 to 05:55
08-23 19:52 to 05:55
08-26 15:53 to 05:57
08-28 05:57 to 15:50
08-29 16:37 to 05:58
08-30 05:58 to 17:53
09-07 12:31 to 06:03
09-09 18:01 to 06:04
09-14 20:30 to 06:06

Tripuṣkara

08-21 03:07 to 05:54
08-25 05:56 to 03:39
08-25 16:43 to 03:39



August 18

05:51 S13 ends
05:53 Sunrise
10:13 Uttarāṣāḍha ends
18:59 Sunset



August 19

Raksa Bandana

03:05 S14 ends
05:54 Sunrise
08:08 Śravaṇa ends
18:57 Moon >> Aquarius
18:58 Sunset
23:55 S15 ends



August 20

05:43 Dhaniṣṭā ends
05:54 Sunrise
18:57 Sunset
20:33 K1 ends



August 25

00:53 Venus >> Virgo
05:31 K6 ends
05:57 Sunrise
16:43 Bharaṇī ends
18:52 Sunset
22:27 Moon >> Taurus



August 26

Kṛṣṇa Ashtami

03:39 K7 ends
05:58 Sunrise
14:40 Mars >> Gemini
15:53 Kṛttikā ends
18:51 Sunset



August 27

02:20 K8 ends
05:58 Sunrise
15:35 Rohiṇī ends
18:50 Sunset



September 01

03:41 K13 ends
06:01 Sunrise
18:45 Sunset
21:46 Aśleṣā ends
21:46 Moon >> Leo



September 02

05:22 K14 ends
06:01 Sunrise
18:43 Sunset



September 03

00:17 Maghā ends
06:02 Sunrise
07:25 K15 ends
18:42 Sunset



September 08

06:04 Sunrise
15:28 Svātī ends
18:36 Sunset
19:58 S5 ends



September 09

06:05 Sunrise
11:26 Moon >> Scorpio
18:01 Viśakhā ends
18:35 Sunset
21:53 S6 ends



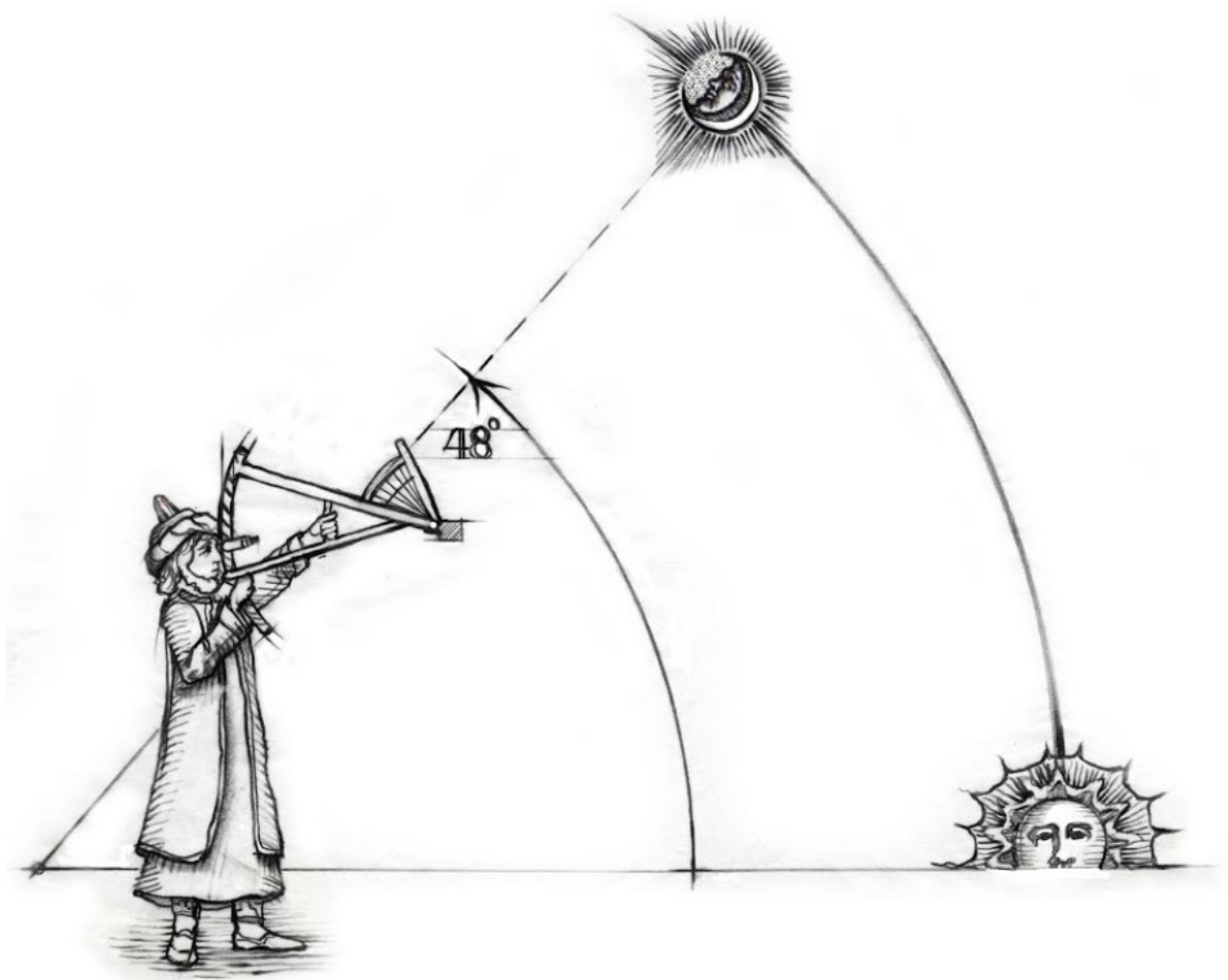
September 10

06:05 Sunrise
18:34 Sunset
20:01 Anurādhā ends
23:12 S7 ends





Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
August 14 05:51 Sunrise 10:24 S9 ends 12:10 Anurādhā ends 19:03 Sunset	August 15 05:52 Sunrise 10:27 S10 ends 12:50 Jyēṣṭhā ends 12:50 Moon >> Sagittarius 19:02 Sunset	August 16 05:52 Sunrise 09:40 S11 ends 12:41 Mūla ends 19:01 Sunset 19:16 Sun >> Leo	August 17 05:53 Sunrise 08:06 S12 ends 11:46 Pūrvāṣāḍha ends 17:26 Moon >> Capricorn 19:00 Sunset
August 21 03:07 Śatabhiṣaj ends 05:55 Sunrise 17:07 K2 ends 18:56 Sunset 19:10 Moon >> Pisces	August 22 00:31 Pūrvabhādra ends 05:56 Sunrise 07:15 Mercury >> Cancer 13:46 K3 ends 18:55 Sunset 22:03 Uttarabhādra ends	August 23 05:56 Sunrise 10:39 K4 ends 18:54 Sunset 19:52 Revatī ends 19:52 Moon >> Aries	August 24 05:57 Sunrise 07:52 K5 ends 18:03 Aśvinī ends 18:53 Sunset
August 28 01:33 K9 ends 03:39 Moon >> Gemini 05:59 Sunrise 15:50 Mṛgaśira ends 18:49 Sunset	August 29 01:20 K10 ends 02:43 Mercury forward 05:59 Sunrise 16:37 Ārdrā ends 18:48 Sunset	August 30 01:38 K11 ends 06:00 Sunrise 11:31 Moon >> Cancer 17:53 Punarvasu ends 18:47 Sunset	August 31 02:25 K12 ends 06:00 Sunrise 18:46 Sunset 19:37 Puṣya ends
September 04 03:08 Pūrvaphālgunī ends 06:02 Sunrise 09:47 S1 ends 09:52 Moon >> Virgo 11:07 Mercury >> Leo 18:41 Sunset	September 05 06:03 Sunrise 06:11 Uttaraphālgunī ends 12:21 S2 ends 18:40 Sunset	September 06 06:03 Sunrise 09:22 Hastā ends 15:01 S3 ends 18:39 Sunset 22:58 Moon >> Libra	September 07 Ganesh Chaturthi 06:04 Sunrise 12:31 Citrā ends 17:37 S4 ends 18:38 Sunset
September 11 Radha Ashtami 06:06 Sunrise 18:33 Sunset 21:19 Jyēṣṭhā ends 21:19 Moon >> Sagittarius 23:47 S8 ends	September 12 06:06 Sunrise 18:32 Sunset 21:50 Mūla ends 23:33 S9 ends	September 13 06:06 Sunrise 18:30 Sunset 21:33 Pūrvāṣāḍha ends 22:30 S10 ends	September 14 03:21 Moon >> Capricorn 06:07 Sunrise 18:29 Sunset 20:30 Uttarāṣāḍha ends 20:41 S11 ends

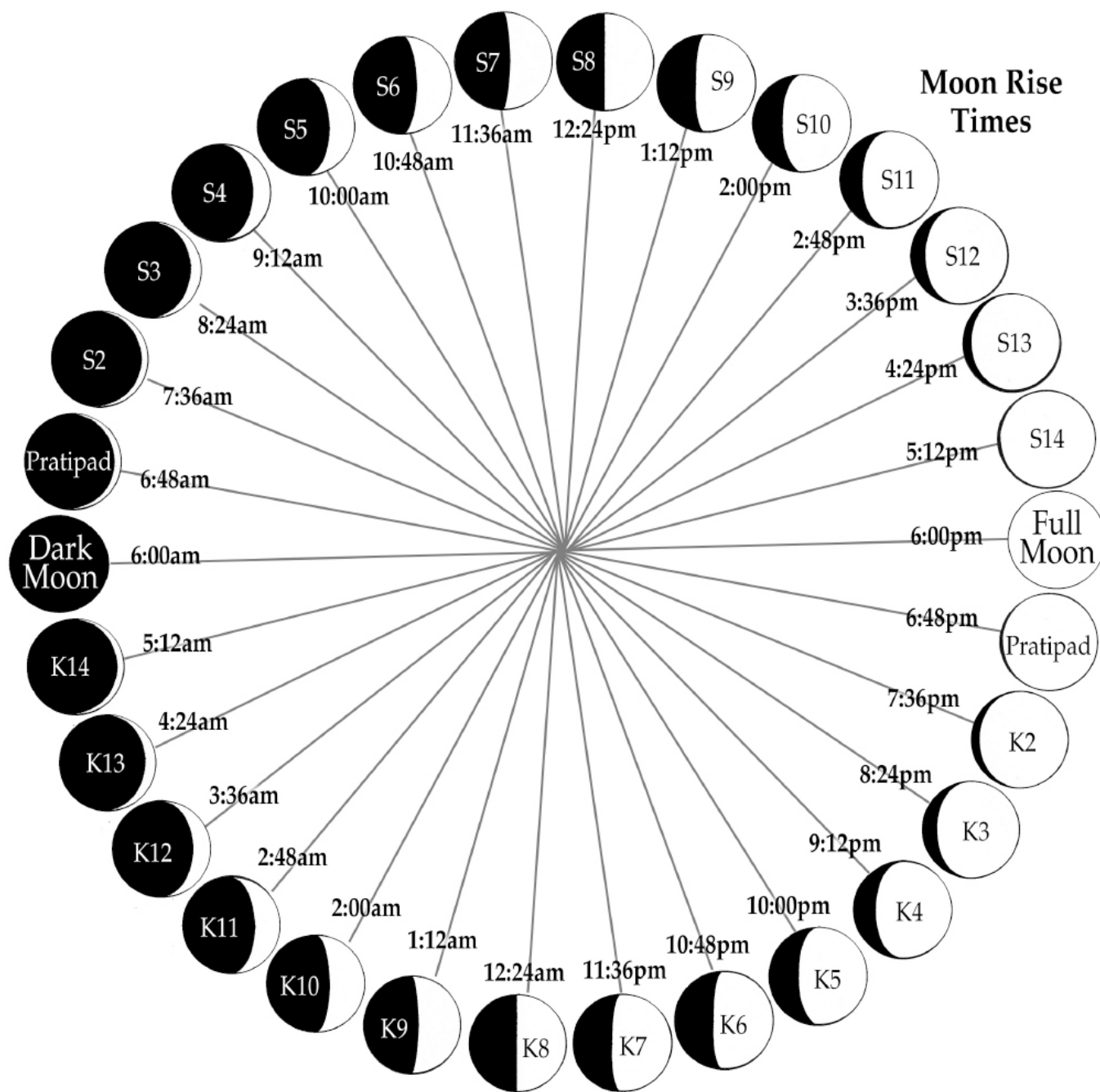


The ancients measured the angle between the Sun and Moon by noting the position of the Moon during Sunrise or Sunset and the position of the Sun during Moonrise or Moonset. When the Moon is waning it will rise later and later in the night. At the waning half moon it will rise at midnight. Until it reaches new, where the Sun and Moon are perceived as being in the same place in the zodiac, and the Moon will rise when the Sun rises and set with the Sun so it will not be visible in the sky.

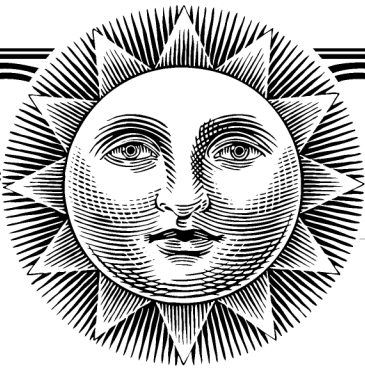
As the Moon begins to grow fuller it will begin rising almost an hour later each day. First an hour after sunrise, then after a day, it will rise two hours after sunrise. After another day about three hours after sunrise. The waxing half Moon will eventually rise at 12 noon, and be directly overhead when the Sun sets.

Phase (<i>Tithi</i>)	Time the Moon is ahead/behind the Sun	Moon Rises (Eastern Sky)	Moon in Mid-heaven	Moon Sets (Western Sky)
New	within a few minutes	Sunrise	Noon	Sunset
Waxing ½	6 hrs behind	Noon	Sunset	Midnight
Full	12 hrs behind	Sunset	Midnight	Sunrise
Waning ½	6 hrs <i>ahead</i>	Midnight	Sunrise	Noon

This observational information gives a basic understanding of the Moon phases and how they can be seen as an angle between the Sun and Moon and how this can be calculated by the rising and setting of the luminaries. Modern society, living with artificial light, is unaware of these phases and their impact on the night life. But ancient cultures were very aware of these phases and connected to them in a way similar to the modern individual's concept of needing to know the date (created by Pope Gregory) in order to plan life and make decisions.



These approximations will give a general idea of Moonrise. The times are based on an average at the Equator with Sunrise and Sunset being 6am and 6pm. They will vary based on how far you live from the Equator according to Sunrise and Sunset.



Amṛta Siddhi

09-23 22:05 to 06:11
09-26 23:31 to 06:12

Dagdha

09-15 06:06 to 18:12
09-29 06:13 to 16:48
10-08 06:18 to 11:18
10-11 06:20 to 12:07
10-12 06:20 to 10:58
10-14 06:21 to 06:41

Dwipuṣkara

09-24 06:11 to 12:39

Guru Puṣya

09-26 23:31 to 06:12

Sarvārtha Siddhi

09-19 06:08 to 05:13
09-19 08:02 to 05:13
09-20 05:13 to 06:09
09-20 06:09 to 02:40
09-23 06:10 to 22:05
09-26 06:12 to 23:31
10-02 12:20 to 06:15
10-05 06:16 to 21:30
10-07 06:17 to 02:22
10-12 05:23 to 06:20
10-12 06:20 to 04:25
10-15 22:06 to 06:23
10-17 06:23 to 16:18
10-17 16:18 to 06:24
10-18 06:24 to 13:24

Sunday

○ September 15
06:07 Sunrise
18:12 S12 ends
18:28 Sunset
18:47 Śravaṇa ends

○ September 22
00:34 Bharaṇī ends
06:07 Moon >> Taurus
06:11 Sunrise
15:43 K5 ends
18:20 Sunset
23:00 Kṛttikā ends

● September 29
03:35 Aśleṣā ends
03:35 Moon >> Leo
06:14 Sunrise
16:48 K12 ends
18:11 Sunset

● October 06
06:18 Sunrise
07:49 S3 ends
17:31 Moon >> Scorpio
18:03 Sunset

○ October 13
Vijaya Dasami
04:25 Śravaṇa ends
05:35 Venus >> Scorpio
06:22 Sunrise
09:09 S10 ends
15:42 Moon >> Aquarius
17:55 Sunset

Monday

○ September 16
05:42 Moon >> Aquarius
06:08 Sunrise
15:10 S13 ends
16:31 Dhaniṣṭā ends
18:27 Sunset
19:11 Sun >> Virgo

○ September 23
06:11 Sunrise
09:54 Mercury >> Virgo
13:50 K6 ends
18:18 Sunset
22:05 Rohiṇī ends

● September 30
06:15 Sunrise
06:16 Maghā ends
18:10 Sunset
19:07 K13 ends

● October 07
00:08 Viśakhā ends
06:18 Sunrise
09:48 S4 ends
18:02 Sunset

○ October 14
02:49 Dhaniṣṭā ends
06:22 Sunrise
06:41 S11 ends
17:54 Sunset

Tuesday

○ September 17
06:08 Sunrise
11:44 S14 ends
13:51 Śatabhiṣaj ends
18:26 Sunset

○ September 24
06:12 Sunrise
09:53 Moon >> Gemini
12:39 K7 ends
18:17 Sunset
21:51 Mṛgaśira ends

● October 01
Sarvapitri Amavasya
06:15 Sunrise
09:13 Pūrvaphālgunī ends
15:59 Moon >> Virgo
18:09 Sunset
21:39 K14 ends

● October 08
02:22 Anurādhā ends
06:19 Sunrise
11:18 S5 ends
18:01 Sunset

○ October 15
00:40 Śatabhiṣaj ends
03:42 S12 ends
06:23 Sunrise
16:47 Moon >> Pisces
17:53 Sunset
22:06 Pūrvabhādra ends





Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<p>○ September 18</p> <p>Pitr Paksa Lunar eclipse</p> <p>05:42 Moon >> Pisces</p> <p>06:09 Sunrise</p> <p>06:11 Eclipse start</p> <p>08:04 S15 ends</p> <p>10:17 Eclipse end</p> <p>10:58 Pūrvabhādra ends</p> <p>13:32 Venus >> Libra</p> <p>18:24 Sunset</p>	<p>○ September 19</p> <p>04:19 K1 ends</p> <p>06:09 Sunrise</p> <p>08:02 Uttarabhādra ends</p> <p>18:23 Sunset</p>	<p>○ September 20</p> <p>00:40 K2 ends</p> <p>05:13 Revatī ends</p> <p>05:13 Moon >> Aries</p> <p>06:10 Sunrise</p> <p>18:22 Sunset</p> <p>21:15 K3 ends</p>	<p>○ September 21</p> <p>02:40 Aśvinī ends</p> <p>06:10 Sunrise</p> <p>18:14 K4 ends</p> <p>18:21 Sunset</p>
<p>● September 25</p> <p>06:12 Sunrise</p> <p>12:11 K8 ends</p> <p>18:16 Sunset</p> <p>22:21 Ādrā ends</p>	<p>● September 26</p> <p>06:13 Sunrise</p> <p>12:26 K9 ends</p> <p>17:10 Moon >> Cancer</p> <p>18:15 Sunset</p> <p>23:31 Punarvasu ends</p>	<p>● September 27</p> <p>06:13 Sunrise</p> <p>13:20 K10 ends</p> <p>18:13 Sunset</p>	<p>● September 28</p> <p>01:18 Puṣya ends</p> <p>06:14 Sunrise</p> <p>14:50 K11 ends</p> <p>18:12 Sunset</p>
<p>● October 02</p> <p>Solar eclipse</p> <p>06:16 Sunrise</p> <p>12:20 Uttaraphālgunī ends</p> <p>18:07 Sunset</p> <p>21:13 Eclipse start</p> <p>03:16 Eclipse end</p>	<p>● October 03</p> <p>Maha Navratri</p> <p>00:19 K15 ends</p> <p>06:16 Sunrise</p> <p>15:29 Hastā ends</p> <p>18:06 Sunset</p>	<p>● October 04</p> <p>02:58 S1 ends</p> <p>05:03 Moon >> Libra</p> <p>06:17 Sunrise</p> <p>18:05 Sunset</p> <p>18:35 Citrā ends</p>	<p>● October 05</p> <p>05:31 S2 ends</p> <p>06:17 Sunrise</p> <p>18:04 Sunset</p> <p>21:30 Svātī ends</p>
<p>● October 09</p> <p>04:05 Jyeṣṭhā ends</p> <p>04:05 Moon >> Sagittarius</p> <p>06:20 Sunrise</p> <p>12:12 Jupiter retro</p> <p>12:14 S6 ends</p> <p>17:59 Sunset</p>	<p>● October 10</p> <p>05:12 Mūla ends</p> <p>06:20 Sunrise</p> <p>11:00 Mercury >> Libra</p> <p>12:32 S7 ends</p> <p>17:58 Sunset</p>	<p>● October 11</p> <p>05:39 Pūrvāṣāḍha ends</p> <p>06:21 Sunrise</p> <p>11:39 Moon >> Capricorn</p> <p>12:07 S8 ends</p> <p>17:57 Sunset</p>	<p>● October 12</p> <p>05:23 Uttarāṣāḍha ends</p> <p>06:21 Sunrise</p> <p>10:58 S9 ends</p> <p>17:56 Sunset</p>
<p>○ October 16</p> <p>00:19 S13 ends</p> <p>06:24 Sunrise</p> <p>17:52 Sunset</p> <p>19:15 Uttarabhādra ends</p> <p>20:41 S14 ends</p>	<p>○ October 17</p> <p>06:24 Sunrise</p> <p>07:11 Sun >> Libra</p> <p>16:18 Revatī ends</p> <p>16:18 Moon >> Aries</p> <p>16:56 S15 ends</p> <p>17:51 Sunset</p>	<p>○ October 18</p> <p>06:25 Sunrise</p> <p>13:15 K1 ends</p> <p>13:24 Aśvinī ends</p> <p>17:50 Sunset</p>	<p>○ October 19</p> <p>06:26 Sunrise</p> <p>09:49 K2 ends</p> <p>10:44 Bharaṇī ends</p> <p>16:08 Moon >> Taurus</p> <p>17:49 Sunset</p>

Determination of Festivals

Festivals are determined different then the way that civil days (named by tithi) of the month are calculated. While the standard day was named according to the tithi at sunrise, festivals require a specific tithi to be active at a certain time period within the day.¹ These times vary based on the pantheon, the nature of the deity, and the time the pūjā is to be performed.

For Gaṇeśa Caturthī, the lunar phase needs to be the waxing caturthī at mid-day. The day that this occurs becomes the festival day for the entire solar day. The festival is not celebrated on the tithi and its timing, but on the day-night marked by the tithi. On the following page, is a list of the festival and pūjās that our local Hindu saṅgha regularly celebrate and the tithi and time of day that this tithi needs to be taking place.

Chaitra Śukla Prātipad is the lunar New Year day and is calculated from the sunrise tithi.

Hanuman Jayantī is the day the Caitra Full Moon tithi happens at sunrise.

Narasimha Jayantī is the day the sunset tithi is the śukla caturdaśī (the waxing 14th).

Guru Pūrṇima is the day of the Āśāḍhā Full Moon. Some utilize the sunrise tithi, others the tithi between the 6th to 9th ghaṭika (mid-morning), while my saṅgha celebrate on the day that the Full Moon starts (pūrvaviddha tithi).²

Nāga pañcamī takes place on the day when the pañcamī of the month of Śrāvaṇa is within the first 6 ghaṭikas of the day (prātaḥkāla) which is about the first two and a half hours of the day.³

Kṛṣṇa Janmāṣṭamī is the next waning aṣṭamī at midnight. Rādhāṣṭmī follows in the next waxing aṣṭamī of the month of Bhādrapada—based on noontime tithi (madhyāhna). These two festival days complement each other: Kṛṣṇa is the midnight, while Rādhā is the mid-day, each of which correlate to moonrise on that tithi.⁴

Gaṇeśa Caturthī is after the festival of Kṛṣṇa but before that of Rādhā, is the fourth tithi (caturthī) in the month of Bhādrapada, which is calculated from the noontime tithi (madhyāhna). Fasting is done the entire day and broken at Moonrise.

Navarātri is the first nine nights of the waxing month of Āśvina (pāraviddha).

Vijayadaśamī is the tenth day after Navarātri (pūrvaviddha).

¹ Important nomenclature for determining festivals:

Arunodaya- 4 ghaṭikas (1 hour, 36 minutes as a ghaṭika is 24 minutes) before sunrise

Prātaḥkāla- 6 ghaṭikas from sunrise [morning]

Samjava- 6 to 12 ghaṭikas from sunrise [mid-morning]

Madhyāhna- 12 to 18 ghaṭikas from sunrise [midday or solar noon]

Aparāhna- 18 to 24 ghaṭikas from sunrise [afternoon]

Sāyāhna- 24 to 30 ghaṭikas from sunrise [late afternoon]

Pradoṣa- 6 ghaṭikas after sunset

Nisitha- 2 ghaṭikas in the middle of the night [solar midnight]

² The pūrvaviddha tithi begins four ghaṭikas before sunset and finishes before sunset on the next day. Festivals are often celebrated on the first day containing the tithi. Since we perform an evening yajña, we ensure that the ceremony is done while the tithi is Full Moon (Pūrṇima). Pūrvaviddha puts emphasis on the beginning of the tithi, while pāraviddha puts emphasis on the ending of the tithi. Certain festivals put more emphasis on one of these over another, while the emphasis also changes in regard to intention. For example, the pūrvaviddha is preferable when observing ekādaśī for worldly purposes, while the pāraviddha is preferred when observing ekādaśī with the intention of mokṣa.

³ This tithi is pāraviddha; predominance is given to the ending.

⁴ On Pūrṇima, the Moon rises at sunset; on kṛṣṇa aṣṭamī (the waning 8th/ half-moon), the Moon rises at midnight; on Amāvāsyā, the Moon rises at sunrise; and on śukla aṣṭamī (waxing 8th/ half-moon), the Moon rises at solar noon.

Naraka Caturdaśī is based on the position of the Moon at Moonrise, which is approximately half an hour of before sunrise, in the arunodaya time period (pūrvaviddha).

Dīpāvali is the New Moon of Āśvina after sunset (pradoṣa). Pūjā is considered best after sunset while the sign of Taurus is rising.

Makara Saṅkrānti is technically when the Sun enters sidereal Capricorn. It is celebrated by many as a winter solstice festival because of calendrical variations.

Vasant Pañcamī (Sarasvatī Pūjā) is the day when the pañcamī of the month of Māgha takes place within the mid-morning (6 to 12 ghaṭikas from sunrise). Some calculate the tithi between sunrise to noon (pūrvāhṇa).

Śiva Rātri is the waning caturdaśī of the month of Māgha when the tithi is at 2 ghaṭikas before and after solar midnight (nisitha). The Moon in Śravana nakṣatra is given preference, while some give preference to the ending tithi.

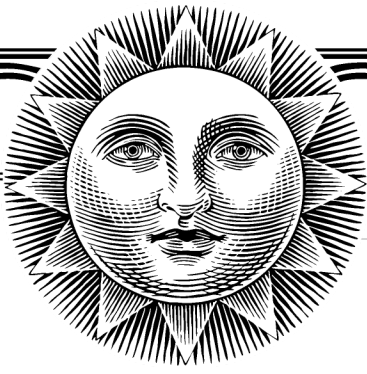
Time Shapes Consciousness

Time (kāla) calls all things forward (kalana), makes all things move and change. That movement/ change of continuous moments is experienced by an individual as a solid reality. The power of Time (Kālī) makes all existence unfold, as the fundamental structure of our perceived reality. Even the nature of our cognition is being urged forth (kalana) by the Power of Time. We miss certain people at certain moments, we have ideas arise in specific instances, we have good and bad times of our day, week, year and life.

Calendars were originally meant to connect us into the manifest nature of Time. So that we could align our agriculture, our important occasions, our day to day activities with the nature of time that was most beneficial. Rituals based on astronomical data were a way to align our spiritual intentions with the greater manifestation. The luni-solar calendar relates to the position of the Sun and the phase of the Moon- it directly links us to the greater cosmos.

We presently live in a period where a civil (administrative) calendar, which does not relate to actual events in reality, is the primary source of time used by most people. When one opens a Gregorian calendar (which many just call 'the calendar') and look at the boxes and squares with numbers and notation, this enters the mind on multiple levels. It is a yantra of westernized Christian time that has colonized the world. It wields its power by naming the day, by determining the beginning and ending of months and years, and by determining festive occasions. People plan their life around this calendar and it shapes their consciousness in a way that disconnects them from the reality available in the sky above us.

By using a luni-solar calendar, one is immediately aware of the lunar phases and the Sun's position. Traditional Indian calendars (pañcāṅgas) also include planetary movements. Being aware of the celestial time, allows one to be more aware of the fluctuation of their thoughts, emotions and attitudes as the dance between the Sun and Moon moves life on this planet. For a spiritual practitioner, it supports us to be mindful of our experience.

**Amṛta Siddhi**

10-21 06:26 to 05:48
10-21 06:48 to 05:48
11-16 19:26 to 06:45

Dagdha

10-14 06:21 to 06:41
10-28 06:30 to 07:51
11-06 00:17 to 06:37
11-07 06:38 to 00:35
11-08 23:56 to 06:39
11-09 22:45 to 06:40
11-11 18:47 to 06:42

Sarvārtha Siddhi

10-15 22:06 to 06:23
10-17 06:23 to 16:18
10-17 16:18 to 06:24
10-18 06:24 to 13:24
10-21 06:26 to 06:48
10-30 06:32 to 21:40
11-04 06:35 to 08:01
11-08 12:01 to 06:39
11-09 06:39 to 11:45
11-12 06:42 to 05:38
11-12 07:50 to 05:38
11-14 06:43 to 00:30

Tripuṣkara

10-23 05:36 to 06:27
10-29 06:31 to 10:32
11-02 06:34 to 05:55
11-02 20:22 to 05:55

Sunday

October 13

Vijaya Dasami

05:35 Venus >> Scorpio
06:22 Sunrise
09:09 S10 ends
15:42 Moon >> Aquarius
17:55 Sunset

Monday

October 14

02:49 Dhaniṣṭā ends
06:22 Sunrise
06:41 S11 ends
17:54 Sunset

Tuesday

October 15

00:40 Śatabhiṣaj ends
03:42 S12 ends
06:23 Sunrise
16:47 Moon >> Pisces
17:53 Sunset
22:06 Pūrvabhādra ends



October 20

06:26 Sunrise
06:46 K3 ends
08:29 Kṛttikā ends
13:10 Mars >> Cancer
17:48 Sunset



October 21

04:17 K4 ends
06:27 Sunrise
06:48 Rohiṇī ends
17:47 Sunset
18:12 Moon >> Gemini



October 22

02:29 K5 ends
05:48 Mṛgaśira ends
06:27 Sunrise
17:46 Sunset



October 27

05:24 K10 ends
06:31 Sunrise
12:21 Maghā ends
17:41 Sunset



October 28

06:32 Sunrise
07:51 K11 ends
15:21 Pūrvaphālgunī ends
17:41 Sunset
22:08 Moon >> Virgo



October 29

06:32 Sunrise
10:32 K12 ends
17:40 Sunset
18:31 Uttaraphālgunī ends
22:16 Mercury >> Scorpio



November 03

05:55 Viśakhā ends
06:36 Sunrise
17:36 Sunset
22:05 S2 ends



November 04

06:37 Sunrise
08:01 Anurādhā ends
17:35 Sunset
23:24 S3 ends



November 05

06:37 Sunrise
09:42 Jyeṣṭhā ends
09:42 Moon >> Sagittarius
17:35 Sunset



November 10

06:41 Sunrise
10:57 Dhaniṣṭā ends
17:31 Sunset
21:01 S9 ends



November 11

06:42 Sunrise
09:38 Śatabhiṣaj ends
17:31 Sunset
18:47 S10 ends



November 12

02:19 Moon >> Pisces
06:43 Sunrise
07:50 Pūrvabhādra ends
16:05 S11 ends
17:30 Sunset





Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<p>○ October 16</p> <p>00:19 S13 ends 06:24 Sunrise 17:52 Sunset 19:15 Uttarabhādra ends 20:41 S14 ends</p>	<p>○ October 17</p> <p>06:24 Sunrise 07:11 Sun >> Libra 16:18 Revatī ends 16:18 Moon >> Aries 16:56 S15 ends 17:51 Sunset</p>	<p>○ October 18</p> <p>06:25 Sunrise 13:15 K1 ends 13:24 Aśvinī ends 17:50 Sunset</p>	<p>○ October 19</p> <p>06:26 Sunrise 09:49 K2 ends 10:44 Bharaṇī ends 16:08 Moon >> Taurus 17:49 Sunset</p>
<p>◐ October 23</p> <p>01:29 K6 ends 05:36 Ārdra ends 06:28 Sunrise 17:45 Sunset 23:59 Moon >> Cancer</p>	<p>◐ October 24</p> <p>01:19 K7 ends 06:13 Punarvasu ends 06:29 Sunrise 17:44 Sunset</p>	<p>◐ October 25</p> <p>01:58 K8 ends 06:29 Sunrise 07:37 Puṣya ends 17:43 Sunset</p>	<p>◐ October 26</p> <p>03:23 K9 ends 06:30 Sunrise 09:43 Aśleṣā ends 09:43 Moon >> Leo 17:42 Sunset</p>
<p>● October 30</p> <p>06:33 Sunrise 13:16 K13 ends 17:39 Sunset 21:40 Hastā ends</p>	<p>● October 31</p> <p>06:34 Sunrise 11:12 Moon >> Libra 15:53 K14 ends 17:38 Sunset</p>	<p>● November 01</p> <p>Diwali Lakshmi Puja 00:42 Citrā ends 06:34 Sunrise 17:37 Sunset 18:17 K15 ends</p>	<p>● November 02</p> <p>03:28 Svātī ends 06:35 Sunrise 17:37 Sunset 20:22 S1 ends 23:20 Moon >> Scorpio</p>
<p>◑ November 06</p> <p>00:17 S4 ends 06:38 Sunrise 10:57 Mūla ends 17:34 Sunset</p>	<p>◑ November 07</p> <p>00:41 S5 ends 03:06 Venus >> Sagittarius 06:39 Sunrise 11:44 Pūrvāṣāḍha ends 17:33 Sunset 17:51 Moon >> Capricorn</p>	<p>◑ November 08</p> <p>00:35 S6 ends 06:40 Sunrise 12:01 Uttarāṣāḍha ends 17:33 Sunset 23:56 S7 ends</p>	<p>◑ November 09</p> <p>06:41 Sunrise 11:45 Śravaṇa ends 17:32 Sunset 22:45 S8 ends 23:25 Moon >> Aquarius</p>
<p>○ November 13</p> <p>05:38 Uttarabhādra ends 06:44 Sunrise 13:01 S12 ends 17:30 Sunset</p>	<p>○ November 14</p> <p>03:09 Revatī ends 03:09 Moon >> Aries 06:45 Sunrise 09:43 S13 ends 17:29 Sunset</p>	<p>○ November 15</p> <p>Kartigai Deepam 00:30 Aśvinī ends 06:19 S14 ends 06:45 Sunrise 17:29 Sunset 21:19 Saturn forward 21:53 Bharaṇī ends</p>	<p>○ November 16</p> <p>02:58 S15 ends 03:14 Moon >> Taurus 06:46 Sunrise 07:02 Sun >> Scorpio 17:29 Sunset 19:26 Kṛttikā ends 23:50 K1 ends</p>

Yāmas and Kalās

Yāmas are a period of 3 hours or an 8th of the day. It is taken as 4 quarters of the day and four quarters of the night. They are similar to the English unit of time called a ‘watch’. They are also called *praharas*, which comes from the root ‘to beat’. It relates to the fact that in many places a gong or bell would be struck at the change of every 3 hours to mark the day and night similar to church bells ringing on the hour. When a baby was born in the night, a person could calculate that they were born just past the third watch of the night which would mean between midnight and 3 AM.

These times are used in *prāśna*, for spiritual practice and for timing remedial measures (as they relate to the Sun being in the eight directions of the *bhāvas*). In the science of dream interpretation (*svapna śāstra*), the *prāśna* chart made to interpret a dream is generally done for dreams in the last *prahara*. Dreams in the first *prahara* are generally considered the rehashing of daily activities, the second *prahara* is subconscious issues of the individual and the third *prahara* has the possibility of prophetic meaning.

The term *kalā* has a few different connotations depending on context, and a few different equations depending on tradition ¹. In general, *kalā* means a sixteenth part, and here refers to the day divided into 16 parts of 1½ hours each. The day has eight parts and the night has eight parts each lorded by all the planets (except for Ketu). The rulership of these *kalās* is according to the planets ruling the directions of the *Kālachakra*.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
6:00-7:30	Sun	Moon	Mars	Mercury	Jupiter	Venus	Saturn
7:30-9:00	Mars	Rāhu	Jupiter	Venus	Mercury	Saturn	Moon
9:00-10:30	Jupiter	Sun	Mercury	Saturn	Venus	Moon	Rāhu
10:30-12:00	Mercury	Mars	Venus	Moon	Saturn	Rāhu	Sun
12:00- 1:30	Venus	Jupiter	Saturn	Rāhu	Moon	Sun	Mars
1.30- 3:00	Saturn	Mercury	Moon	Sun	Rāhu	Mars	Jupiter
3:00-4:30	Moon	Venus	Rāhu	Mars	Sun	Jupiter	Mercury
4:30- 6:00	Rāhu	Saturn	Sun	Jupiter	Mars	Mercury	Venus

The *aṣṭapadma-kālachakra* is an 8 petaled lotus diagram. Each *padma* is connected to a *graha* in an order specific to the *kālachakra*. The first *kalā* (1 ½ hours) of the day will be ruled by the lord of the day. The second *kalā* will be ruled by the planet second to it in the *kālachakra* in a clockwise direction.

For example, on Saturday, the first *kalā* will be *Śanikalā*, the second *Candrakalā*, the third will be *Rāhukalā*. If *Śanikalā* runs from 6 AM till 7:30, *Candrakalā* will run from 7:30 till 9AM, which places *Rāhukalā* between 9AM and 10:30 on Saturday. Many Indian *Pañcāṅgas* just list the times of *Rāhukalā* for each day of the week since this is considered the most inauspicious *kalā* of the day. It is not beneficial to do any good works, but the best time to do *pūjā* or other remedial measures. The chart below is for quick reference and to insure you are calculating correctly, but it is easiest to simply remember the planets lording the *kālachakra*.

The Sun had two children that are connected to time. The eldest is Yama Dharmarāja, who was born from his wife Sūnya. As Yama upholds Dharma his time is calculated from Sunrise. The other son was Kāla born from Chhāyā, the shadow of his wife. Kāla was not interested in following his father and so does not depend on Sunrise. A *kalā* starts at 6 AM no matter when the Sun rises ².

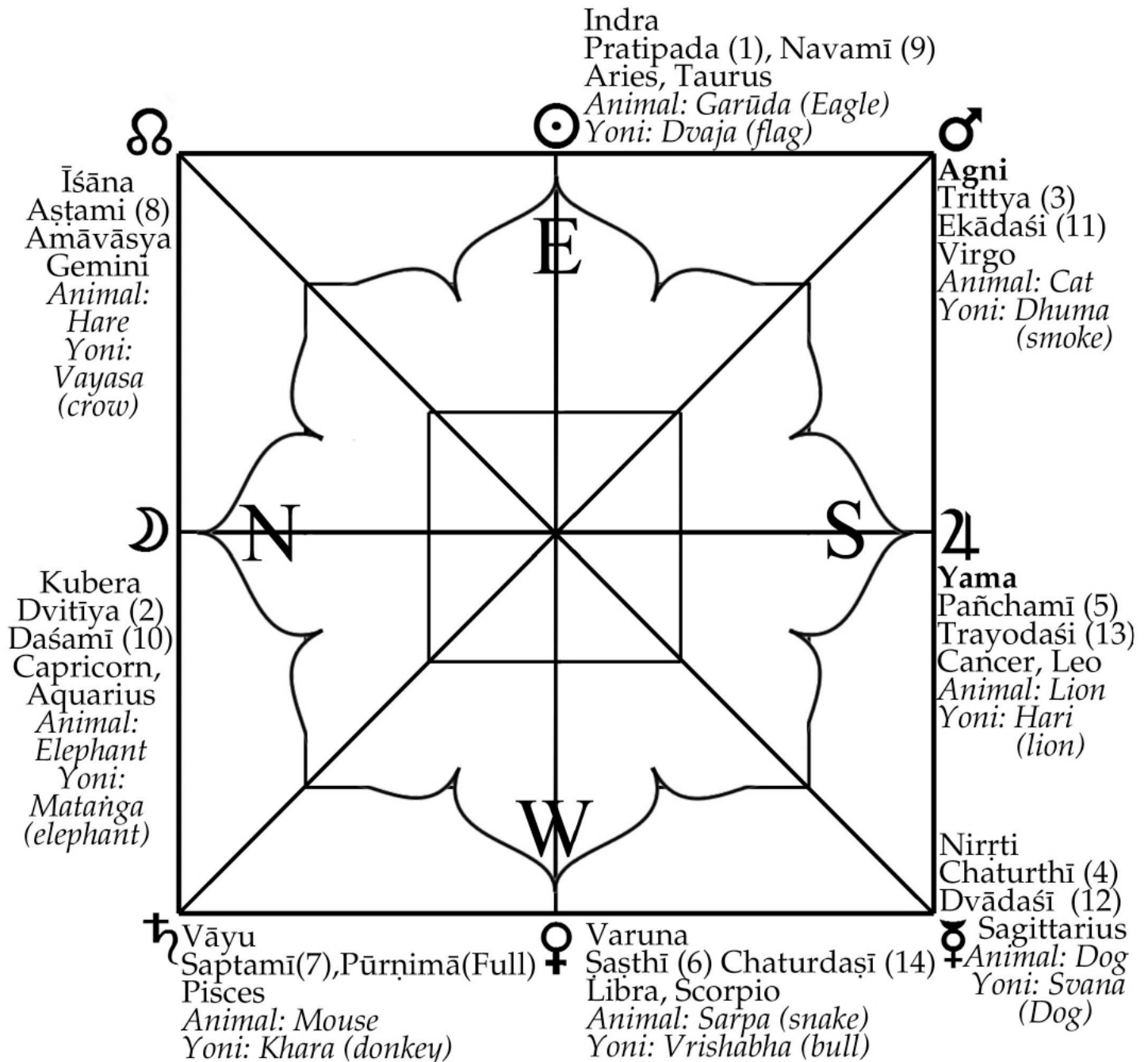
¹ *Kalā* is also a minute of arc in angular time, a *pakṣa* divided into 16 parts instead of 15 (16 digits of the Moon), 1/900 of a day (1.6 minutes or 24 *prāṇas*), or 1/1800 of a day (.8 minutes or 48 seconds), depending on tradition and context. *Kalā* literally can mean a digit or unit, and it is these digits which makes up *kāla*.

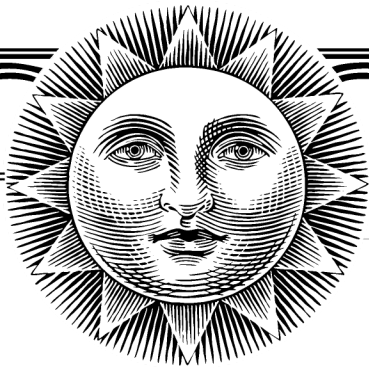
² There are also *kāla-horās* and *yama-horās*. A *kāla-horā* starts at 6 AM no matter what, it is like the clock that has numbers irrelative to the cycle of the Sun. This is important for civil purposes to insure that everyone is using the same hour. The *yama-horā* starts at sunrise, and has 12 hours in the day and 12 at night. Its size is lengthened or shortened depending on the length of the day. The *yama-horā* is often utilized in *praveśa* charts.

The kalās of the night are also ruled in the same way except starting at the fifth planet in the kālachakra from the day lord. On Saturday, the first 1 ½ hours after 6 PM will be Maṅgalakalā, the next will be Gurukalā. In this way, the evening starts opposite the day lord on the kālachakra as if it was the setting of the day. On Monday, the last 1 ½ hours of the day (4:30-6) is Śanikalā, at 6 PM will become Gurukalā.

The best time to do a weekly pūjā to a planet is on the day of the sign lord, at the kalā of the planet. So if one has Moon in Aries, the best time for that individual's weekly Moon remedy is on Tuesday at Moon's kalā (1:30-3:00). If Jupiter is in Capricorn then weekly Guru upāya can be done on Saturday from 1:30 to 3:00.

Why leave your house for worship if the temple is closed? The Kālachakra is turning and She is dancing. The kalā is a doorway in which a specific energy can be accessed. When the doorway is open specific change can actually happen. Find the specific Rāhukalā for your chart and use that time to remove your delusions. An astrologer must have clarity or all this is just entertainment.





Amṛta Siddhi

11-16 19:26 to 06:45
11-18 06:46 to 15:46
11-21 06:49 to 15:33
12-14 07:06 to 03:52

Dagdha

11-11 18:47 to 06:42
11-19 17:28 to 06:48
11-21 06:49 to 17:03
11-22 18:08 to 06:50
11-23 19:57 to 06:51
11-26 01:02 to 06:53

Dwipuṣkara

11-17 06:45 to 21:06
11-17 17:20 to 21:06
11-27 04:32 to 06:53
12-07 07:01 to 16:48
12-07 11:06 to 16:48

Guru Puṣya

11-21 06:49 to 15:33

Sarvārtha Siddhi

11-12 06:42 to 05:38
11-12 07:50 to 05:38
11-14 06:43 to 00:30
11-24 22:14 to 06:52
12-06 07:00 to 17:16
12-10 07:03 to 13:28
12-12 07:04 to 09:50

Sunday

☉ November 10
06:41 Sunrise
10:57 Dhaniṣṭā ends
17:31 Sunset
21:01 S9 ends

☉ November 17
06:47 Sunrise
17:20 Rohiṇī ends
17:28 Sunset
21:06 K2 ends

☉ November 24
06:53 Sunrise
17:26 Sunset
22:14 Pūrvaphālgunī ends
22:20 K9 ends

☉ December 01
06:58 Sunrise
11:51 K15 ends
14:21 Anurādhā ends
17:25 Sunset

☉ December 08
07:03 Sunrise
09:44 S7 ends
16:01 Śatabhiṣaj ends
17:26 Sunset

Monday

☉ November 11
06:42 Sunrise
09:38 Śatabhiṣaj ends
17:31 Sunset
18:47 S10 ends

☉ November 18
04:29 Moon >> Gemini
06:48 Sunrise
15:46 Mrgāśira ends
17:28 Sunset
18:56 K3 ends

☉ November 25
04:59 Moon >> Virgo
06:53 Sunrise
17:26 Sunset

☉ December 02
06:59 Sunrise
11:32 Venus >> Capricorn
12:43 S1 ends
15:43 Jyēṣṭhā ends
15:43 Moon >> Sagittarius
17:25 Sunset

☉ December 09
07:04 Sunrise
08:03 S8 ends
09:12 Moon >> Pisces
14:54 Pūrvabhādra ends
17:26 Sunset

Tuesday

☉ November 12
02:19 Moon >> Pisces
06:43 Sunrise
07:50 Pūrvabhādra ends
16:05 S11 ends
17:30 Sunset

☉ November 19
06:49 Sunrise
14:53 Ārdrā ends
17:27 Sunset
17:28 K4 ends

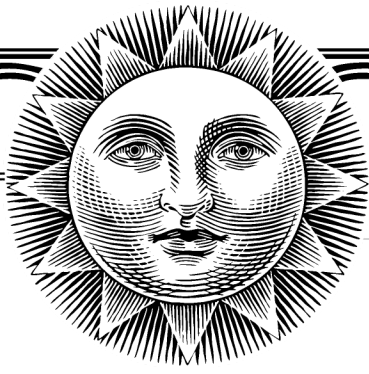
☉ November 26
01:02 K10 ends
01:21 Uttarahālgunī ends
06:54 Sunrise
08:11 Mercury retro
17:26 Sunset

☉ December 03
07:00 Sunrise
13:09 S2 ends
16:39 Mūla ends
17:25 Sunset

☉ December 10
06:02 S9 ends
07:05 Sunrise
13:28 Uttarahādra ends
17:26 Sunset



Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<p>○ November 13</p> <p>05:38 Uttarabhādra ends 06:44 Sunrise 13:01 S12 ends 17:30 Sunset</p>	<p>○ November 14</p> <p>03:09 Revatī ends 03:09 Moon >> Aries 06:45 Sunrise 09:43 S13 ends 17:29 Sunset</p>	<p>○ November 15</p> <p>Kartikai Deepam 00:30 Aśvinī ends 06:19 S14 ends 06:45 Sunrise 17:29 Sunset 21:19 Saturn forward 21:53 Bharanī ends</p>	<p>○ November 16</p> <p>02:58 S15 ends 03:14 Moon >> Taurus 06:46 Sunrise 07:02 Sun >> Scorpio 17:29 Sunset 19:26 Kṛttikā ends 23:50 K1 ends</p>
<p>○ November 20</p> <p>06:49 Sunrise 08:44 Moon >> Cancer 14:48 Punarvasu ends 16:49 K5 ends 17:27 Sunset</p>	<p>○ November 21</p> <p>06:50 Sunrise 15:33 Puṣya ends 17:03 K6 ends 17:27 Sunset</p>	<p>○ November 22</p> <p>06:51 Sunrise 17:07 Aśleṣā ends 17:07 Moon >> Leo 17:27 Sunset 18:08 K7 ends</p>	<p>○ November 23</p> <p>06:52 Sunrise 17:26 Sunset 19:24 Maghā ends 19:57 K8 ends</p>
<p>● November 27</p> <p>03:48 K11 ends 04:32 Hastā ends 06:55 Sunrise 17:26 Sunset 18:04 Moon >> Libra</p>	<p>● November 28</p> <p>06:24 K12 ends 06:56 Sunrise 07:33 Citrā ends 17:25 Sunset</p>	<p>● November 29</p> <p>06:57 Sunrise 08:40 K13 ends 10:15 Svātī ends 17:25 Sunset</p>	<p>● November 30</p> <p>06:00 Moon >> Scorpio 06:57 Sunrise 10:30 K14 ends 12:32 Viśakhā ends 17:25 Sunset</p>
<p>● December 04</p> <p>07:00 Sunrise 13:10 S3 ends 17:12 Pūrvāṣāḍha ends 17:25 Sunset 23:17 Moon >> Capricorn</p>	<p>● December 05</p> <p>07:01 Sunrise 12:49 S4 ends 17:24 Uttarāṣāḍha ends 17:25 Sunset</p>	<p>● December 06</p> <p>07:02 Sunrise 12:08 S5 ends 17:16 Śravaṇa ends 17:25 Sunset</p>	<p>● December 07</p> <p>04:49 Mars retro 05:04 Moon >> Aquarius 07:03 Sunrise 11:06 S6 ends 16:48 Dhaniṣṭhā ends 17:26 Sunset</p>
<p>○ December 11</p> <p>03:43 S10 ends 07:05 Sunrise 11:46 Revatī ends 11:46 Moon >> Aries 17:26 Sunset</p>	<p>○ December 12</p> <p>01:09 S11 ends 07:06 Sunrise 09:50 Aśvinī ends 17:27 Sunset 22:26 S12 ends</p>	<p>○ December 13</p> <p>07:07 Sunrise 07:48 Bharanī ends 13:17 Moon >> Taurus 17:27 Sunset 19:40 S13 ends</p>	<p>○ December 14</p> <p>05:45 Kṛttikā ends 07:07 Sunrise 16:59 S14 ends 17:27 Sunset</p>



Amṛta Siddhi

01-07 17:48 to 07:15
01-11 07:15 to 12:27

Sarvārtha Siddhi

12-27 20:26 to 07:13
12-29 23:20 to 07:13
01-05 20:16 to 07:15

Tripuṣkara

12-17 07:08 to 10:56
12-22 06:11 to 07:10
12-22 07:10 to 14:32
01-05 07:15 to 20:16
01-05 20:15 to 20:16

Sunday

○ December 15
03:52 Rohiṇī ends
07:08 Sunrise
14:31 S15 ends
15:02 Moon >> Gemini
17:27 Sunset
21:44 Sun >> Sagittarius

Monday

○ December 16
02:18 Mṛgaśīra ends
02:27 Mercury forward
07:08 Sunrise
12:27 K1 ends
17:28 Sunset

Tuesday

○ December 17
01:11 Ārdrā ends
07:09 Sunrise
10:56 K2 ends
17:28 Sunset
18:45 Moon >> Cancer

◐ December 22
06:11 Pūrvaphālgunī ends
07:12 Sunrise
12:53 Moon >> Virgo
14:32 K7 ends
17:30 Sunset

◐ December 23
07:12 Sunrise
09:06 Uttaraphālgunī ends
17:08 K8 ends
17:31 Sunset

◐ December 24
07:13 Sunrise
12:15 Hastā ends
17:31 Sunset
19:52 K9 ends

● December 29
03:33 K13 ends
07:14 Sunrise
17:34 Sunset
23:20 Jyēṣṭhā ends
23:20 Moon >> Sagittarius

● December 30
04:01 K14 ends
07:15 Sunrise
17:35 Sunset
23:55 Mūla ends

● December 31
03:56 K15 ends
07:15 Sunrise
17:36 Sunset

◑ January 05
07:16 Sunrise
14:33 Moon >> Pisces
17:39 Sunset
20:15 S6 ends
20:16 Pūrvabhādra ends

◑ January 06
07:16 Sunrise
17:40 Sunset
18:24 S7 ends
19:04 Uttarabhādra ends

◑ January 07
07:16 Sunrise
16:27 S8 ends
17:41 Sunset
17:48 Revatī ends
17:48 Moon >> Aries

○ January 12
06:34 S13 ends
07:16 Sunrise
11:22 Mṛgaśīra ends
17:44 Sunset

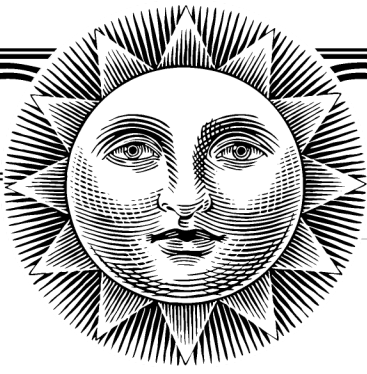
○ January 13
05:03 S14 ends
07:16 Sunrise
10:36 Ārdrā ends
17:45 Sunset

○ January 14
03:56 S15 ends
04:17 Moon >> Cancer
07:16 Sunrise
08:32 Sun >> Capricorn
10:15 Punarvasu ends
17:46 Sunset





Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<p>○ December 18</p> <p>00:42 Punarvasu ends 07:10 Sunrise 10:06 K3 ends 17:29 Sunset</p>	<p>○ December 19</p> <p>00:56 Puṣya ends 07:10 Sunrise 10:03 K4 ends 17:29 Sunset</p>	<p>○ December 20</p> <p>01:57 Aśleṣā ends 01:57 Moon >> Leo 07:11 Sunrise 10:49 K5 ends 17:29 Sunset</p>	<p>○ December 21</p> <p>03:45 Maghā ends 07:11 Sunrise 12:21 K6 ends 17:30 Sunset</p>
<p>● December 25</p> <p>01:48 Moon >> Libra 07:13 Sunrise 15:20 Citrā ends 17:32 Sunset 22:29 K10 ends</p>	<p>● December 26</p> <p>07:13 Sunrise 17:32 Sunset 18:07 Svātī ends</p>	<p>● December 27</p> <p>00:44 K11 ends 07:14 Sunrise 13:54 Moon >> Scorpio 17:33 Sunset 20:26 Viśakhā ends</p>	<p>● December 28</p> <p>02:27 K12 ends 07:14 Sunrise 17:34 Sunset 22:11 Anurādhā ends 23:17 Venus >> Aquarius</p>
<p>● January 01</p> <p>00:01 Pūrvāṣāḍha ends 03:22 S1 ends 05:59 Moon >> Capricorn 07:15 Sunrise 17:36 Sunset 23:44 Uttarāṣāḍha ends</p>	<p>● January 02</p> <p>02:24 S2 ends 07:15 Sunrise 17:37 Sunset 23:08 Śravaṇa ends</p>	<p>● January 03</p> <p>01:08 S3 ends 07:16 Sunrise 10:45 Moon >> Aquarius 17:38 Sunset 22:20 Dhaniṣṭhā ends 23:40 S4 ends</p>	<p>● January 04</p> <p>07:16 Sunrise 11:47 Mercury >> Sagittarius 17:38 Sunset 21:21 Śatabhiṣaj ends 22:01 S5 ends</p>
<p>○ January 08</p> <p>07:16 Sunrise 14:26 S9 ends 16:27 Aśvinī ends 17:41 Sunset</p>	<p>○ January 09</p> <p>07:16 Sunrise 12:22 S10 ends 15:05 Bharanī ends 17:42 Sunset 20:44 Moon >> Taurus</p>	<p>○ January 10</p> <p>07:16 Sunrise 10:20 S11 ends 13:43 Kṛttikā ends 17:43 Sunset</p>	<p>○ January 11</p> <p>07:16 Sunrise 08:21 S12 ends 12:27 Rohiṇī ends 17:44 Sunset 23:53 Moon >> Gemini</p>
<p>○ January 15</p> <p>03:21 K1 ends 07:16 Sunrise 10:26 Puṣya ends 17:47 Sunset</p>	<p>○ January 16</p> <p>03:23 K2 ends 07:16 Sunrise 11:14 Aśleṣā ends 11:14 Moon >> Leo 17:48 Sunset</p>	<p>○ January 17</p> <p>04:06 K3 ends 07:16 Sunrise 12:43 Maghā ends 17:48 Sunset</p>	<p>○ January 18</p> <p>05:30 K4 ends 07:16 Sunrise 14:49 Pūrvaphālgunī ends 17:49 Sunset 21:26 Moon >> Virgo</p>

**Amṛta Siddhi**

01-19 17:28 to 07:14
02-04 07:07 to 21:48

Dagdha

01-26 07:12 to 20:55
02-09 07:04 to 19:25

Dwipuṣkara

01-21 07:14 to 12:40

Sarvārtha Siddhi

01-19 07:14 to 17:28
01-24 05:06 to 07:13
01-24 07:13 to 07:05
01-26 08:24 to 07:12
02-02 07:09 to 00:51
02-05 20:31 to 07:06
02-10 17:59 to 07:03
02-11 18:32 to 07:02

Tripuṣkara

02-09 07:04 to 19:25
02-09 17:51 to 19:25

Sunday

January 12

06:34 S13 ends
07:16 Sunrise
11:22 Mṛgaśira ends
17:44 Sunset

Monday

January 13

05:03 S14 ends
07:16 Sunrise
10:36 Ārdṛā ends
17:45 Sunset

Tuesday

January 14

03:56 S15 ends
04:17 Moon >> Cancer
07:16 Sunrise
08:32 Sun >> Capricorn
10:15 Punarvasu ends
17:46 Sunset



January 19

07:16 Sunrise
07:31 K5 ends
17:28 Uttaraphālgunī ends
17:50 Sunset



January 20

07:15 Sunrise
09:59 K6 ends
17:51 Sunset
20:28 Hastā ends



January 21

07:15 Sunrise
10:01 Moon >> Libra
11:01 Mars >> Gemini
12:40 K7 ends
17:52 Sunset
23:34 Citṛā ends



January 26

07:13 Sunrise
08:24 Jyeṣṭhā ends
08:24 Moon >> Sagittarius
17:56 Sunset
20:55 K12 ends



January 27

07:13 Sunrise
09:00 Mūla ends
17:57 Sunset
20:35 K13 ends



January 28

06:37 Venus >> Pisces
07:13 Sunrise
08:57 Pūrvāṣāḍha ends
14:50 Moon >> Capricorn
17:58 Sunset
19:36 K14 ends



February 02

Vasanta Panchami

02:31 Pūrvabhādra ends
07:10 Sunrise
09:14 S4 ends
18:02 Sunset



February 03

00:51 Uttarabhādra ends
06:53 S5 ends
07:10 Sunrise
18:03 Sunset
23:15 Revatī ends
23:15 Moon >> Aries



February 04

04:37 S6 ends
07:09 Sunrise
16:03 Jupiter forward
18:04 Sunset
21:48 Aśvinī ends



February 09

07:06 Sunrise
17:51 Ārdṛā ends
18:08 Sunset
19:25 S12 ends



February 10

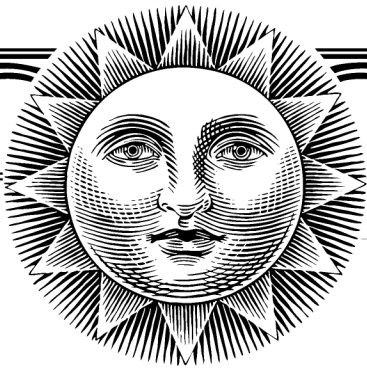
07:05 Sunrise
11:55 Moon >> Cancer
17:59 Punarvasu ends
18:08 Sunset
18:57 S13 ends



February 11

07:04 Sunrise
12:44 Mercury >> Aquarius
18:09 Sunset
18:32 Puṣya ends
18:55 S14 ends

Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<p>○ January 15</p> <p>03:21 K1 ends 07:16 Sunrise 10:26 Puṣya ends 17:47 Sunset</p>	<p>○ January 16</p> <p>03:23 K2 ends 07:16 Sunrise 11:14 Aśleṣā ends 11:14 Moon >> Leo 17:48 Sunset</p>	<p>○ January 17</p> <p>04:06 K3 ends 07:16 Sunrise 12:43 Maghā ends 17:48 Sunset</p>	<p>○ January 18</p> <p>05:30 K4 ends 07:16 Sunrise 14:49 Pūrvaphālgunī ends 17:49 Sunset 21:26 Moon >> Virgo</p>
<p>◐ January 22</p> <p>07:15 Sunrise 15:18 K8 ends 17:53 Sunset</p>	<p>◐ January 23</p> <p>02:32 Svātī ends 07:15 Sunrise 17:38 K9 ends 17:54 Sunset 22:30 Moon >> Scorpio</p>	<p>◐ January 24</p> <p>05:06 Viśakhā ends 07:14 Sunrise 17:26 Mercury >> Capricorn 17:54 Sunset 19:25 K10 ends</p>	<p>◐ January 25</p> <p>07:05 Anurādhā ends 07:14 Sunrise 17:55 Sunset 20:32 K11 ends</p>
<p>● January 29</p> <p>07:12 Sunrise 08:19 Uttarāṣāḍha ends 17:59 Sunset 18:05 K15 ends</p>	<p>● January 30</p> <p>07:12 Sunrise 07:13 Śravaṇa ends 16:11 S1 ends 17:59 Sunset 18:33 Moon >> Aquarius</p>	<p>● January 31</p> <p>05:49 Dhaniṣṭhā ends 07:11 Sunrise 13:59 S2 ends 18:00 Sunset</p>	<p>● February 01</p> <p>04:13 Śatabhiṣaj ends 07:11 Sunrise 11:38 S3 ends 18:01 Sunset 20:57 Moon >> Pisces</p>
<p>◑ February 05</p> <p>02:31 S7 ends 07:08 Sunrise 18:04 Sunset 20:31 Bharanī ends</p>	<p>◑ February 06</p> <p>00:36 S8 ends 02:14 Moon >> Taurus 07:08 Sunrise 18:05 Sunset 19:28 Kṛttikā ends 22:53 S9 ends</p>	<p>◑ February 07</p> <p>07:07 Sunrise 18:06 Sunset 18:38 Rohiṇī ends 21:26 S10 ends</p>	<p>◑ February 08</p> <p>06:19 Moon >> Gemini 07:06 Sunrise 18:05 Mrgaśira ends 18:07 Sunset 20:16 S11 ends</p>
<p>○ February 12</p> <p>07:04 Sunrise 18:10 Sunset 19:23 S15 ends 19:34 Aśleṣā ends 19:34 Moon >> Leo 21:37 Sun >> Aquarius</p>	<p>○ February 13</p> <p>07:03 Sunrise 18:11 Sunset 20:22 K1 ends 21:05 Maghā ends</p>	<p>○ February 14</p> <p>07:02 Sunrise 18:11 Sunset 21:52 K2 ends 23:07 Pūrvaphālgunī ends</p>	<p>○ February 15</p> <p>05:43 Moon >> Virgo 07:01 Sunrise 18:12 Sunset 23:52 K3 ends</p>



Amṛta Siddhi

02-16 06:59 to 04:29

Dagdha

02-09 07:04 to 19:25
02-21 06:54 to 11:58
02-22 06:53 to 13:19
02-24 06:51 to 13:45
03-04 06:43 to 15:17
03-07 06:40 to 09:19
03-08 06:39 to 08:16
03-10 06:36 to 07:45

Sarvārtha Siddhi

02-10 17:59 to 07:03
02-11 18:32 to 07:02
02-20 13:28 to 06:54
02-21 06:54 to 15:52
02-23 06:52 to 18:41
03-02 06:45 to 08:58
03-03 06:38 to 06:44
03-05 02:36 to 06:42
03-05 06:42 to 01:07
03-06 01:07 to 06:41
03-09 23:54 to 06:36
03-10 06:36 to 00:50
03-11 06:35 to 02:14

Tripuṣkara

02-09 07:04 to 19:25
02-09 17:51 to 19:25
02-25 06:50 to 12:47
03-01 06:46 to 11:21

Sunday

○ February 09
07:06 Sunrise
17:51 Ādrā ends
18:08 Sunset
19:25 S12 ends

Monday

○ February 10
07:05 Sunrise
11:55 Moon >> Cancer
17:59 Punarvasu ends
18:08 Sunset
18:57 S13 ends

Tuesday

○ February 11
07:04 Sunrise
12:44 Mercury >> Aquarius
18:09 Sunset
18:32 Puṣya ends
18:55 S14 ends

○ February 16
01:37 Uttaraphālgunī ends
07:00 Sunrise
18:13 Sunset

○ February 17
02:16 K4 ends
04:29 Hastā ends
06:59 Sunrise
18:01 Moon >> Libra
18:14 Sunset

○ February 18
04:53 K5 ends
06:59 Sunrise
07:33 Citrā ends
18:14 Sunset

● February 23
06:54 Sunrise
13:56 K10 ends
18:18 Sunset
18:41 Mūla ends

● February 24
06:53 Sunrise
07:45 Mars forward
13:45 K11 ends
18:19 Sunset
18:57 Pūrvāṣāḍha ends

● February 25
00:54 Moon >> Capricorn
06:52 Sunrise
12:47 K12 ends
18:19 Sunset
18:29 Uttarāṣāḍha ends

● March 02
00:09 S2 ends
06:03 Venus retro
06:47 Sunrise
08:58 Uttarabhādra ends
18:23 Sunset
21:02 S3 ends

● March 03
06:38 Revatī ends
06:38 Moon >> Aries
06:46 Sunrise
18:02 S4 ends
18:23 Sunset

● March 04
04:28 Aśvinī ends
06:45 Sunrise
15:17 S5 ends
18:24 Sunset

○ March 09
06:39 Sunrise
07:45 S10 ends
17:44 Moon >> Cancer
18:27 Sunset
23:54 Punarvasu ends

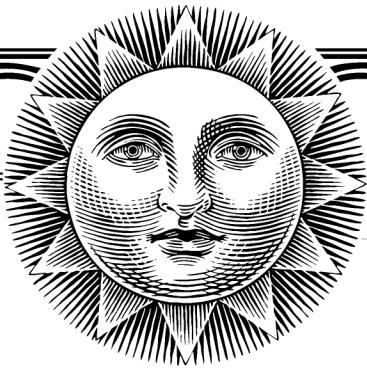
○ March 10
06:38 Sunrise
07:45 S11 ends
18:28 Sunset

○ March 11
00:50 Puṣya ends
06:37 Sunrise
08:14 S12 ends
18:28 Sunset





Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<p>○ February 12</p> <p>07:04 Sunrise 18:10 Sunset 19:23 S15 ends 19:34 Aśleṣā ends 19:34 Moon >> Leo 21:37 Sun >> Aquarius</p>	<p>○ February 13</p> <p>07:03 Sunrise 18:11 Sunset 20:22 K1 ends 21:05 Maghā ends</p>	<p>○ February 14</p> <p>07:02 Sunrise 18:11 Sunset 21:52 K2 ends 23:07 Pūrvaphālgunī ends</p>	<p>○ February 15</p> <p>05:43 Moon >> Virgo 07:01 Sunrise 18:12 Sunset 23:52 K3 ends</p>
<p>○ February 19</p> <p>06:58 Sunrise 07:32 K6 ends 10:38 Svāti ends 18:15 Sunset</p>	<p>○ February 20</p> <p>06:48 Moon >> Scorpio 06:57 Sunrise 09:58 K7 ends 13:28 Viśakhā ends 18:16 Sunset</p>	<p>○ February 21</p> <p>06:56 Sunrise 11:58 K8 ends 15:52 Anurādhā ends 18:17 Sunset</p>	<p>○ February 22</p> <p>06:55 Sunrise 13:19 K9 ends 17:38 Jyesthā ends 17:38 Moon >> Sagittarius 18:17 Sunset</p>
<p>● February 26</p> <p>Maha Shiva Ratri 06:51 Sunrise 11:08 K13 ends 17:22 Śravaṇa ends 18:20 Sunset</p>	<p>● February 27</p> <p>04:35 Moon >> Aquarius 06:50 Sunrise 08:55 K14 ends 15:42 Dhaniṣṭhā ends 18:21 Sunset 23:32 Mercury >> Pisces</p>	<p>● February 28</p> <p>06:14 K15 ends 06:49 Sunrise 13:39 Śatabhiṣaj ends 18:21 Sunset</p>	<p>● March 01</p> <p>03:16 S1 ends 05:56 Moon >> Pisces 06:48 Sunrise 11:21 Pūrvabhādra ends 18:22 Sunset</p>
<p>● March 05</p> <p>02:36 Bharanī ends 06:44 Sunrise 08:11 Moon >> Taurus 12:51 S6 ends 18:25 Sunset</p>	<p>● March 06</p> <p>01:07 Kṛttikā ends 06:43 Sunrise 10:51 S7 ends 18:25 Sunset</p>	<p>● March 07</p> <p>00:04 Rohiṇī ends 06:42 Sunrise 09:19 S8 ends 11:43 Moon >> Gemini 18:26 Sunset 23:30 Mṛgaśira ends</p>	<p>○ March 08</p> <p>06:40 Sunrise 08:16 S9 ends 18:26 Sunset 23:27 Ārdrā ends</p>
<p>○ March 12</p> <p>02:14 Aśleṣā ends 02:14 Moon >> Leo 06:36 Sunrise 09:12 S13 ends 18:29 Sunset</p>	<p>○ March 13</p> <p>04:04 Maghā ends 06:35 Sunrise 10:36 S14 ends 18:29 Sunset</p>	<p>○ March 14</p> <p>Lunar eclipse 06:18 Pūrvaphālgunī ends 06:34 Sunrise 09:27 Eclipse start 12:24 S15 ends 12:55 Moon >> Virgo 15:30 Eclipse end 18:30 Sunset 18:34 Sun >> Pisces</p>	<p>○ March 15</p> <p>06:32 Sunrise 08:52 Uttaraphālgunī ends 12:15 Mercury retro 14:33 K1 ends 18:30 Sunset</p>



Amṛta Siddhi

03-16 06:30 to 11:44
03-19 20:48 to 06:25

Dagdha

03-10 06:36 to 07:45
03-18 22:09 to 06:26
03-20 06:25 to 02:45
03-22 04:24 to 06:23
03-23 05:23 to 06:22
03-25 05:05 to 06:19
04-02 02:32 to 06:10
04-03 06:09 to 21:41
04-04 20:13 to 06:07
04-05 19:26 to 06:05
04-07 20:00 to 06:03

Dwipuṣkara

03-16 06:30 to 16:58
03-16 11:44 to 16:58
03-26 03:48 to 06:18

Sarvārtha Siddhi

03-09 23:54 to 06:36
03-10 06:36 to 00:50
03-11 06:35 to 02:14
03-20 06:25 to 23:30
03-24 04:17 to 06:20
03-25 04:25 to 06:19
03-30 16:34 to 06:12
04-01 11:05 to 06:10
04-02 06:10 to 08:48
04-02 08:48 to 06:09
04-05 05:19 to 06:07
04-07 06:04 to 06:23
04-08 06:03 to 07:53

Sunday

○ March 09
06:39 Sunrise
07:45 S10 ends
17:44 Moon >> Cancer
18:27 Sunset
23:54 Punarvasu ends

○ March 16
06:31 Sunrise
11:44 Hastā ends
16:58 K2 ends
18:31 Sunset

● March 23
03:22 Mūla ends
05:23 K8 ends
06:23 Sunrise
18:35 Sunset

● March 30
Vasanta Navratri
06:15 Sunrise
12:49 S1 ends
16:34 Revatī ends
16:34 Moon >> Aries
18:39 Sunset

○ April 06
Rama Navami
05:30 Punarvasu ends
06:07 Sunrise
18:43 Sunset
19:23 S9 ends

Monday

○ March 10
06:38 Sunrise
07:45 S11 ends
18:28 Sunset

○ March 17
01:14 Moon >> Libra
06:30 Sunrise
14:45 Citrā ends
18:32 Sunset
19:33 K3 ends

● March 24
04:17 Pūrvāṣāḍha ends
05:38 K9 ends
06:22 Sunrise
10:23 Moon >> Capricorn
18:35 Sunset

● March 31
06:14 Sunrise
09:11 S2 ends
13:44 Aśvinī ends
18:39 Sunset

○ April 07
06:06 Sunrise
06:23 Puṣya ends
16:38 Mercury forward
18:43 Sunset
20:00 S10 ends

Tuesday

○ March 11
00:50 Puṣya ends
06:37 Sunrise
08:14 S12 ends
18:28 Sunset

○ March 18
06:29 Sunrise
17:50 Svātī ends
18:32 Sunset
22:09 K4 ends

● March 25
04:25 Uttarāṣāḍha ends
05:05 K10 ends
06:21 Sunrise
18:36 Sunset

● April 01
05:42 S3 ends
06:13 Sunrise
11:05 Bharanī ends
16:29 Moon >> Taurus
18:40 Sunset

○ April 08
06:05 Sunrise
07:53 Aśleṣā ends
07:53 Moon >> Leo
18:44 Sunset
21:13 S11 ends





Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<p>○ March 12</p> <p>02:14 Aśleṣā ends 02:14 Moon >> Leo 06:36 Sunrise 09:12 S13 ends 18:29 Sunset</p>	<p>○ March 13</p> <p>04:04 Maghā ends 06:35 Sunrise 10:36 S14 ends 18:29 Sunset</p>	<p>○ March 14</p> <p>Lunar eclipse 06:18 Pūrvaphālgunī ends 06:34 Sunrise 09:27 Eclipse start 12:24 S15 ends 12:55 Moon >> Virgo 15:30 Eclipse end 18:30 Sunset 18:34 Sun >> Pisces</p>	<p>○ March 15</p> <p>06:32 Sunrise 08:52 Uttaraphālgunī ends 12:15 Mercury retro 14:33 K1 ends 18:30 Sunset</p>
<p>◐ March 19</p> <p>06:28 Sunrise 14:05 Moon >> Scorpio 18:33 Sunset 20:48 Viśakhā ends</p>	<p>◐ March 20</p> <p>00:37 K5 ends 06:27 Sunrise 18:33 Sunset 23:30 Anurādhā ends</p>	<p>◐ March 21</p> <p>02:45 K6 ends 06:25 Sunrise 18:34 Sunset</p>	<p>◐ March 22</p> <p>01:44 Jyeṣṭhā ends 01:44 Moon >> Sagittarius 04:24 K7 ends 06:24 Sunrise 18:34 Sunset</p>
<p>● March 26</p> <p>03:45 K11 ends 03:48 Śravaṇa ends 06:20 Sunrise 15:13 Moon >> Aquarius 18:37 Sunset</p>	<p>● March 27</p> <p>01:43 K12 ends 02:28 Dhaniṣṭā ends 06:18 Sunrise 18:37 Sunset 23:03 K13 ends</p>	<p>● March 28</p> <p>00:32 Śatabhiṣaj ends 06:17 Sunrise 16:46 Moon >> Pisces 18:38 Sunset 19:55 K14 ends 22:08 Pūrvabhādra ends</p>	<p>● March 29</p> <p>Solar eclipse 06:16 Sunrise 14:20 Eclipse start 16:27 K15 ends 18:13 Eclipse end 18:38 Sunset 19:25 Uttarabhādra ends 19:39 Saturn >> Pisces</p>
<p>◑ April 02</p> <p>02:32 S4 ends 06:11 Sunrise 08:48 Kṛttikā ends 18:40 Sunset 23:50 S5 ends</p>	<p>◑ April 03</p> <p>00:44 Mars >> Cancer 06:10 Sunrise 07:01 Rohiṇī ends 18:20 Moon >> Gemini 18:41 Sunset 21:41 S6 ends</p>	<p>◑ April 04</p> <p>05:50 Mṛgaśira ends 06:09 Sunrise 18:41 Sunset 20:13 S7 ends</p>	<p>◑ April 05</p> <p>05:19 Ārdrā ends 06:08 Sunrise 18:42 Sunset 19:26 S8 ends 23:24 Moon >> Cancer</p>
<p>○ April 09</p> <p>06:03 Sunrise 09:56 Maghā ends 18:44 Sunset 22:55 S12 ends</p>	<p>○ April 10</p> <p>06:02 Sunrise 12:23 Pūrvaphālgunī ends 18:45 Sunset 19:03 Moon >> Virgo</p>	<p>○ April 11</p> <p>01:01 S13 ends 06:01 Sunrise 15:09 Uttaraphālgunī ends 18:45 Sunset</p>	<p>○ April 12</p> <p>Hanuman Jayanti 03:22 S14 ends 06:00 Sunrise 18:06 Hastā ends 18:46 Sunset</p>

Planet	Sign	Date
Mercury	Sagittarius	2024-01-07 20:39
Sun	Capricorn	2024-01-15 02:21
Venus	Sagittarius	2024-01-18 20:38
Mercury	Capricorn	2024-02-01 14:09
Mars	Capricorn	2024-02-05 21:16
Venus	Capricorn	2024-02-12 04:37
Sun	Aquarius	2024-02-13 15:25
Mercury	Aquarius	2024-02-20 05:51
Mercury	Pisces	2024-03-07 09:27
Venus	Aquarius	2024-03-07 10:33
Sun	Pisces	2024-03-14 12:20
Mars	Aquarius	2024-03-15 17:48
Mercury	Aries	2024-03-26 02:39
Venus	Pisces	2024-03-31 16:34
Mercury	Pisces	2024-04-09 22:03
Sun	Aries	2024-04-13 20:49
Mars	Pisces	2024-04-23 08:19
Venus	Aries	2024-04-24 23:46
Jupiter	Taurus	2024-05-01 11:54
Mercury	Aries	2024-05-10 18:36
Sun	Taurus	2024-05-14 17:37
Venus	Taurus	2024-05-19 08:29
Mercury	Taurus	2024-05-31 12:05
Mars	Aries	2024-06-01 15:13
Venus	Gemini	2024-06-12 18:14
Mercury	Gemini	2024-06-14 22:56
Sun	Gemini	2024-06-15 00:07
Mercury	Cancer	2024-06-29 12:13
Venus	Cancer	2024-07-07 04:13
Mars	Taurus	2024-07-12 18:26
Sun	Cancer	2024-07-16 10:54
Mercury	Leo	2024-07-19 20:17
Venus	Leo	2024-07-31 14:13
Sun	Leo	2024-08-16 19:16
Mercury	Cancer	2024-08-22 07:15
Venus	Virgo	2024-08-25 00:53
Mars	Gemini	2024-08-26 14:40
Mercury	Leo	2024-09-04 11:07
Sun	Virgo	2024-09-16 19:11
Venus	Libra	2024-09-18 13:32
Mercury	Virgo	2024-09-23 09:54
Mercury	Libra	2024-10-10 11:00
Venus	Scorpio	2024-10-13 05:35
Sun	Libra	2024-10-17 07:11
Mars	Cancer	2024-10-20 13:10
Mercury	Scorpio	2024-10-29 22:16
Venus	Sagittarius	2024-11-07 03:06
Sun	Scorpio	2024-11-16 07:02
Venus	Capricorn	2024-12-02 11:32
Sun	Sagittarius	2024-12-15 21:44
Venus	Aquarius	2024-12-28 23:17

Planet	Sign	Date
Mercury	Sagittarius	2025-01-04 11:47
Sun	Capricorn	2025-01-14 08:32
Mars	Gemini	2025-01-21 11:01
Mercury	Capricorn	2025-01-24 17:26
Venus	Pisces	2025-01-28 06:37
Mercury	Aquarius	2025-02-11 12:44
Sun	Aquarius	2025-02-12 21:37
Mercury	Pisces	2025-02-27 23:32
Sun	Pisces	2025-03-14 18:34
Saturn	Pisces	2025-03-29 19:39
Mars	Cancer	2025-04-03 00:44
Sun	Aries	2025-04-14 03:06
Mercury	Aries	2025-05-07 03:58
Jupiter	Gemini	2025-05-14 21:21
Sun	Taurus	2025-05-14 23:55
Ketu	Leo	2025-05-19 00:42
Rāhu	Aquarius	2025-05-19 00:42
Mercury	Taurus	2025-05-23 12:54
Venus	Aries	2025-05-31 11:16
Mercury	Gemini	2025-06-06 09:17

Planet	Date
Mercury forward	2024-01-02 08:38
Mercury retrograde	2024-04-02 03:43
Mercury forward	2024-04-25 18:24
Saturn retrograde	2024-06-30 01:31
Mercury retrograde	2024-08-05 10:27
Mercury forward	2024-08-29 02:43
Jupiter retrograde	2024-10-09 12:12
Saturn forward	2024-11-15 21:19
Mercury retrograde	2024-11-26 08:11
Mars retrograde	2024-12-07 04:49
Mercury forward	2024-12-16 02:27

Eclipse	Date
Lunar	2024-03-25 10:23 to 2024-03-25 15:02
Solar	2024-04-08 21:12 to 2024-04-09 02:22
Lunar	2024-09-18 06:11 to 2024-09-18 10:17
Solar	2024-10-02 21:13 to 2024-10-03 03:16



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